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THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE Russo-Turkish question has advanced another step. The Emperor of Russia has definitively refused to accept the modifications introduced by the Turkish Government into the note recommended for mutual adoption by the Conference at Vienna. Europe is now on the tip-toe of expectation, to know what the next movement will be—whether it will be war declared by Turkey against Russia, or by Russia against Turkey; or whether revolution in Constantinople, or civil commotion stirred up among the Greek subjects of the Porte, may not, separately and collectively, do their utmost to confound still further the existing confusion? Whatever the result may be, it is evident that the Emperor of Russia has done his utmost to produce a European catastrophe. He has shown himself the common enemy; and upon his head will rest the responsibility of all the evils that must ensue, if diplomacy do not, even yet, extricate him, as well as others, from the perilous position in which he stands, and in which he has placed the rest of Europe. It will not answer to throw the blame upon Turkey. There is a fanaticism of peace as well as of war. Some organs of public opinion which a few weeks ago vented their indignation against Russia for imperilling the peace of Europe by wanton and unjust aggression against an inoffensive neighbour, are now employed in venting similar indignation against the Sultan for over-punctiliousness in the terms of the concession which he was willing to make to his wily and rapacious enemy. If we are to believe these writers, it was Turkey, and not Russia, that endangered the peace of Europe. The policy they seem to recommend is that Turkey should be left to her fate. They assert that the Sultan is too obstinate to be any longer befriended; and that, as he did not choose to take the advice of his allies, the only course is to leave him to battle out his dispute with his antagonist as best he can. These writers would have us believe that this opinion is not confined to themselves, but that it is shared to a large extent by the politicians of Europe; that it is looked upon with no disfavour in the British Cabinet, and that in France the Emperor is more than half-inclined to act upon it.

Such ideas are so suitable to forward the views of the Emperor of Russia, that it is not surprising that the promulgation of them should have been attributed to direct Russian influence. We do not believe that any English journal is in the pay of the Russian Court, and we hold such opinions to be simply those of the writers who have ex-

pressed them. We are confident that they are not those of the British public. The sturdy common sense of John Bull shows him instinctively that Turkey cannot with safety be abandoned on any such pretext. Men of business and experience may wish that the Sultan had accepted, without variation, the terms proposed by his allies, without coming to the fatal conclusion that the interests of Turkey demand no further efforts to uphold them.

The question is by no means so simple. The destinies of Europe are too mighty to allow the Allied Powers to leave the settlement of them to Russia on grounds so unworthy. If they feel any displeasure against Turkey for non-submission to terms which were not satisfactory to her national dignity, they are much too wise to allow such feelings to influence their policy. We believe that no such sentiments are entertained by them, and that the complete and cordial understanding which existed among the Ambassadors at the Conference of Vienna has not been impaired in the slightest degree by the unfortunate turn which events have subsequently taken.

During the last three or four months it has often been a subject of regret that the British Government thought it proper to maintain a reserve which was not imitated by other Governments, and especially by that of France. In both Houses of Parliament the Ministers, when called upon for explanations, were unwilling to encourage discussion. This reserve was displayed at a time when M. Drouyn de Lhuys thought it incumbent upon the French Government to publish its dignified and convincing reply to the insolent circular of M. de Nesselrode. The opinions of the British Government upon that circular were not promulgated. Neither Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, nor the Earl of Clarendon, in the Lords, gave utterance to any such authoritative denunciation of Russian aggression, or of the reasons put forward by M. de Nesselrode in its defence. Lord Palmerston, who is not the Foreign Secretary was the only British Minister who thought it advisable to speak his mind in strong words that Europe would remember. In commenting upon and eulogising his Lordship's speech, we took the opportunity, some weeks ago, of stating our opinion that "the publication of the despatches addressed by Lord Clarendon to our representatives at Vienna and Constantinople, and especially at St. Petersburg, would prove that our Government had not been secondary in energy and "pluck" to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This anticipation has been fully realised. The despatch addressed on the 16th of July, by Lord Clarendon to Sir G. H. Seymour, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is now before the world. Having found its way in French into several Continental journals, and having been translated into English in a necessarily imperfect form, it has been transmitted from the Foreign-office to our daily contemporaries as originally written. The document more than confirms the estimate which, before we had seen it, we ventured to form of it. There could, in fact, be no doubt what its tenor and tone would be. It is quite as lucid and emphatic as the



ABDÜ'L MEDJID, SULTAN OF TURKEY, PROCEEDING TO THE FEAST OF THE BAIRAM.—FROM A PICTURE IN THE PALACE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

circular of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. It leaves nothing to be desired on the point of dignity; and achieves by facts and figures so complete an argumentative triumph over M. de Nesselrode, that it deprives the Russian Government of the possibility of a reply. Not contented with proving by dates that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities was not and could not have been consequent upon the presence of the British and French fleets in Besika Bay, Lord Clarendon protested in the strongest manner against the Russian assumption that even if the fact were as stated, it would justify so wicked an invasion. "Her Majesty's Government deny," says his Lordship, "that any resemblance exists between the position of the combined fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian armies in the Principalities. The fleets have the same right to anchor in Besika Bay as in any port in the Mediterranean. Their presence there violates no treaty and no territory; it infringes no international law; it is no menace to Turkish independence; and it assuredly ought to be no cause of offence to Russia; whereas, by occupying the Principalities, Russia does violate the territory of the Sultan, and the special treaty which regards that portion of his dominions. It is an infraction of the law of nations, and an act of direct hostility against the Sultan, which he would be justified in meeting by a declaration of war, and by a requisition to the allied squadrons to come up to Constantinople for his defence; and, lastly, it is an act so dangerous as a precedent, and so violent on the part of a powerful state towards one whose very weakness should be its protection, that, throughout Europe, it has created feelings of alarm and reprobation. To admit that any similarity exists, or that any comparison can with truth be established, between the position of the English and French fleets outside the Dardanelles, and that of the Russian armies within the Principalities, is manifestly impossible."

There is every reason to believe that the spirit which animated Lord Clarendon at that time, still influences the deliberations of the British Cabinet, and that the same good understanding still exists among the Great Powers who have interposed their good offices in defence of Turkey. They may, perhaps, disapprove of some of the acts of the Turkish Government, and they may regret that her honour was not more easily satisfied; but there is a vast difference between such sentiments and the abandonment of her cause. The Great Powers know that to abandon Turkey in a quarrel which has been forced upon her by the ungovernable ambition of her neighbour, would be unwise and unsafe. It would only purchase peace to-day, at the expense of war to-morrow. It would encourage Russia to make other, and, perhaps, more unreasonable demands, and would throw away a golden opportunity of united resistance to a wrong-doer. To waver in such a cause, is to give an advantage to a potentate who has at last shown himself in his true character, the foe and the disturber of all Europe.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

We this week present our readers with an original portrait of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, on horseback, taken during the great Turkish festival of the Bairam. The portrait is from the Daguerotype of a picture in the Palace at Constantinople. The Sultan, who is only thirty years of age, looks at least ten years older. He has a black beard, and a handsome, well-bred face, of a French cast; but his countenance and figure are marked by an indescribable air of languor and debility arising from his early initiation into the worst features of Oriental life. His eyes are bright, with black rings round them; his cheeks are pale and hollow; and his countenance is usually marked by an air of sorrowful exhaustion. The Sultan by no means possesses a vigorous seat, but lolls upon his horse as if the fatigue of riding were too great. He is usually dressed in a plain European blue frock and trousers, and wears a dark-blue cloak, fastened by a blazing diamond clasp upon his breast. He is always surrounded and followed by a crowd of eunuchs, pachas, colonels, and officers of state.

The Sultan's dark melancholy eye generally rests for an instant upon the Europeans whom he passes in the streets; but it can hardly be said that he looks at them; for, if he sees them, it is, as one traveller expresses it, "as if he might have seen a dark streak in the wall close to where I stood." That gaze—in which there is nothing of recognition, and in which no distinction is made between an animate and inanimate object—appears peculiar to the East—perhaps to absolute power in the East.

The two Bairams are celebrated with great pomp at Constantinople. The Sultan, on these occasions, receives the homage of the different orders of the Empire, and afterwards proceeds in state, upon a charger richly caparisoned, to the mosque, followed by all the higher officers, while a hundred guns are fired at intervals. Instead of the red cap and the plain frock-coat, the Pashah, as he is called by the Turks—or Father of all the Sovereigns upon Earth—wears the Imperial *aigrette*, a military uniform richly embroidered with gold, and upon his left breast a brilliant diamond star, which may be seen under his cloak.

The first Bairam breaks the rigorous fast which is observed during the month Ramazan. It commences from the moment when the new moon of the month (Shewal) becomes visible, and the appearance of which, as marking the termination of four weeks of abstinence and restraint, is awaited with great eagerness. A discharge of guns at the Seraglio at Constantinople, and the noise of drums and trumpets in all public places in the city, announce to the delighted population the arrival of this festival. The second Bairam is celebrated seventy days after the former, and lasts four days. The period of the occurrence of the Bairams varies. As the Mahometans have a lunar year of 354 days, the two festivals run, once every thirty-three years, through all the seasons.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor and Empress have returned from their *séjour* at Dieppe, where their presence has done much good, and where they have gained great popularity. On the evening preceding their departure, a grand fête, with illuminations and fireworks, was offered to the Imperial guests, who at nine o'clock arrived on foot to witness the rejoicings, despite a violent toothache from which the Empress was suffering. At a signal given by her Majesty, the fireworks commenced at the Château and along the cliffs, and, reflected in the ocean, produced a magical effect. On Saturday (the day of departure) the Emperor drove the Empress in a little carriage to the *Calvaire* erected on the pier, to deposit a farewell offering for the poor; and at two o'clock the Imperial train bore away the travellers, amid various satisfactory demonstrations on the part of the Dieppois. The Princess Mathilde, who had gone from Dieppe to Bayeux on a visit to her father, the ex-Roi Jérôme, has proceeded thence in the steamer *le Français* to Trouville.

The opening of the *Chasse* has nearly exhausted the supply of game in many parts, so unfavourable has the season proved, from the rain and cold, which have destroyed quantities of eggs and young birds; so that in various places, few, except old couples or very small coveys, are to be seen; and the latter are, for the most part, by no means full grown. Hares, also, are small and scarce in general.

The magnificent weather of the last few days affords considerable consolation to the agriculturists—more especially the vine growers, who,

until now, entertained but slight hopes of the grapes ever thoroughly ripening this season.

A remarkably fine show of fruit, flowers, and vegetables took place during the early part of this week at Versailles, under the patronage of the Empress. Among the flowers appeared several hitherto unknown, or nearly so, in France. The fuchsias, glaïeuls, reines Marguerite, with some newly-introduced orchids, and other green-house and hot-house plants, were particularly remarkable. Several medals were distributed: that of the Empress was bestowed on M. Truffant for a collection of glaïeuls.

This is, *par excellence*, the season for fêtes of the various towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. On Sunday commenced that of St. Cloud—one of the most attractive of its class, from its position—taking place in the beautiful park of the palace. This fête lasts at least a fortnight, sometimes a day or two over; and when the weather is fine, presents the most picturesque and animated scenes. As in all of these festivals, there is held a fair, in which figures every imaginable description of merchandise—fine laces and embroideries; pots, pans, brooms, and mousetraps; penny trumpets, and gingerbread which eats like sponge; baskets of all shapes and sizes, some of them extremely pretty; ribbons, false jewellery, boots and shoes, casquettes and brilliant handkerchiefs, china and delf, cutlery (which, for the most part, went out): all these articles praised and puff, and offered and sold by trim and eloquent little damsels, or persuasive *marchands*, who stand at the counters ranged in their booths, crying out to the passers by: "*Voyez, voyez, Messieurs et Mesdames!*"—as the London 'prentices some two or three centuries ago were wont to address passengers with, "What do ye lack?" and generally contriving to tempt them into the purchase of a variety of gewgaws which they don't want, and can't carry home. Then there are wooden horses, merry-go-rounds, shows of all descriptions; dusty cakes, barley-sugar, *coco* (a nauseous beverage, composed of an infusion of liquorice), and various other equally tempting refreshments. And there *grisettes* and *courriers*, with a goodly sprinkling of the upper classes and *force bourgeois*, amuse themselves to their hearts' content. In the evening there is dancing, with illuminations, fireworks, and theatres; and on Sundays the *grandes eaux* play. A distinguishing mark of all these fêtes, and one which tells particularly well for that class of the people—generally supposed to be one so fierce and brutal, is the good-humour, civility, and absence of bad language and intoxication observable among them. Rarely does it happen that the eye or ear is offended by sounds or scenes of vice; and this peculiarity, whether it be the cause or in any degree the effect of their presence, enables women of all classes and ages to mix freely among the populace on these occasions, and not only to witness but to share in their gaiety, without fear of insult or annoyance.

The fête at the Camp at Satory, on Sunday, went off with tolerable éclat, though in few of the games did the soldiers display much skill or force, whether from want of training or other causes we pretend not to decide. To-morrow (the 16th), there is to take place a grand military festival as the Camp, in honour of the fête of the Empress, the Ste. Eugénie.

Some most singular and distressing cases of suicide have, last week, greatly occupied public attention. In the Rue d'Amsterdam, an English lady, residing with her three daughters, having occasion to go to St. Germain, left them in the house alone. During her absence, the sisters, who each occupied a room of her own, assembled in the apartment of one, and, having lighted six *fourneaux* with charcoal, they all lay down on the bed, and, in the morning, were found lifeless. No motive whatever for the commission of this fearful act has been yet discovered, nor any plausible one suggested. Active measures are being pursued to discover the cause of so desperate and apparently inexplicable a proceeding; but, even if detected, it is hardly probable that it will become public. An instance hardly less distressing has also occurred in a noble family. The Vicomte de P. (a young man in the prime of life, with a young wife and two children, to whom he was fondly attached—a handsome fortune—a stainless character—every external circumstance that could ensure happiness) went, a short time since, to his medical attendant, saying that he wished to consult him on the state—not of his physical, but of his mental health; as, without any cause, he suffered from the most intense depression of spirits, from which he in vain endeavoured to rouse himself. Finding in the counsels of the physician no remedy for such a case, he, a few days since, put an end to his existence by throwing himself into the well of the house he inhabited; in which, after a long search, he was discovered, but not till life was extinct.

The re-opening of the Opera took place on Monday night, with the "Huguenots." The *salle*—arranged under the superintendence of M. Visconti, who, in the main adhered to the principal lines of architecture and general plan laid down by M. Rohault (with whom want of sufficient means, rather than of taste and skill, principally caused a failure of effect—the sum accorded proving insufficient for the purpose)—was gorgeously decorated, and everywhere glittered with gold—which, in a *théâtre de parade*, is not only desirable, but, to a certain degree, necessary, to form a suitable background for the toilets of the audience on state occasions. The effect was altogether most brilliant, and pronounced to be perfectly successful. At last the Italian Opera has found an *entrepreneur* in M. Rajani, who wisely desiring not to injure the cause he has undertaken by too much precipitancy, desires to have till the middle of November to collect his forces. The Vaudeville is giving, with much success, a translation of Dickens's "Battle of Life," adapted by MM. Amedée de Goy (who has rendered many of our great novelist's works into French) and Mélesville. The Ambigu Comique has an intensely far-fetched, improbable, improper, and *larmoyant* drama, entitled "Le Viole de Dentelle;" but which, in consequence of the admirable acting of Mdle. Thuillier, attracts a crowded audience.

The Emperor and the Empress came to Paris on Sunday, but returned to St. Cloud in the evening. All the Ministers immediately proceeded to the Palace of St. Cloud.

During his residence at Dieppe, the Emperor appointed a Commission to examine and submit to him the improvements of which the harbour was susceptible. The works are to be completed in three years, and to cost 1,300,000f.

Queen Christina arrived, on Monday, in Paris from England, and was present the same night at the Opera. The Emperor and the Empress were also present. They were attended by the usual escort.

The Legitimist journal, the *Gazette de France* states that the hopes which were entertained of a fusion between the two branches of the Bourbons are at an end. An attempt which has been made at Claremont by some distinguished Orleansists to induce the members of the family of the late King to take the only steps for fusion which would be agreeable to the other branch, has entirely failed.

According to the last census, the population of Algeria, on the 31st December, 1852, amounted to 246,431 individuals; namely, 124,401 Europeans, and 122,030 natives, inhabiting the territory occupied by the Europeans.

M. de Persigny has left Paris for Dieppe, where he is to remain some days. A decree, dated St. Cloud, of the 11th, confides the administration of the Ministry of the Interior, during the absence of M. de Persigny, to M. Abbattucci, Minister of Justice.

The corn question still occupies as much as ever the public attention, but it seems that the very great alarm which existed with respect to the deficiency has to a certain extent diminished. The *Moniteur* says:—

Some foreign journals again speak of purchases of corn made on account of the French Government. The contracts entered into in England, about six weeks ago, for 419,000 hectolitres, for the annual supply of the army and navy, are the only facts of this nature which could give a pretext for such an allegation. With the exception of this purchase made abroad, in order not to influence the markets of the interior, the Govern-

ment has not and never had the idea of intervening either directly or indirectly in any operation relative to grain. It has already declared, and declares again, in the most formal manner, that any contrary supposition is absolutely false. It has full confidence in the efficacious activity of commerce, and only intends to exercise its action to facilitate operations by general measures.

The note in the *Moniteur* had at once a beneficial effect. On the very day when the note was known at Marseilles, business in grain, which had been paralysed, showed a tendency to resume its normal condition.

Flour continues to fall, though slowly, in the Paris market. The millers have apparently yielded, as well as the speculators, who purchased flour during the high prices. The price of 90f the sack of 157 kilogrammes has disappeared; and it is now not easy to dispose of the best marks at 86, and good quality is quoted at 81 and 82. The bakers still abstain from large purchases, and only buy, as it were, from hand to mouth. The present price of flour reduces that of the two-pound loaf to 45 centimes; but it was not probable that it would be reduced sufficiently by the 15th inst. (Thursday) to enable the bakers to sell the same loaf at 40 centimes, the price fixed by the Government. Foreign wheat is beginning to appear in the Paris market. The port of Marseilles is described as full of wheat from Odessa; and Polish has fallen in that place to 21f. 25c. the hectolitre.

According to the accounts from the departments, the deficit on the wheat crops may be estimated at nearly one-hird less than those of an average year.

All the butchers in Paris have again raised the price of their meat, and yet it would appear that the consumption has not diminished.

The Chamber of Commerce, Lyons, have come to a unanimous vote to address the Government, praying that it will immediately allow the introduction of foreign coal into France duty free. It is expected that the example of Lyons will be followed by all the large manufacturing towns.

M. Salamanca has again returned to Paris upon business connected with the Spanish railways.

On the 29th June last, James Thorpe, master of the English fishing-sloop *Wilberforce*, saved and landed at Hull the crew of the brig *La Française*, of Agde, whom he met at sea just as the vessel was sinking. Wishing to reward the generous conduct of that seaman, the Emperor has granted him a silver medal of honour of the first class.

A report has been addressed to the French Minister of War by two superior French officers, employed in the Turkish service for the instruction of the army. The account given of the state of the army, its appearance, its discipline, and its skill in the use of the musket, is very favourable, and would show that the Turks are in a much better military condition than was supposed. The irregular troops in the service of the Sultan are also well spoken of. It has been feared that Omar Pacha had extended his line too much, and thereby greatly impaired its strength; but the report states that that active and intelligent chief can, within twenty-four hours, concentrate a force of 60,000 men on any given point, either for attack or defence. On the first shock there is not much doubt of the Turkish troops having the advantage; or at least rendering the victory very doubtful. The Russian commissariat is said to be generally very bad; little or no care being taken of the men, who are regarded as of no more value than, perhaps not so much as, brute beasts; whose loss in the field or in quarters can be easily supplied from an almost inexhaustible source; and this neglect is the cause of the maladies which are sure to break out when Russian soldiers are collected in great numbers. If such be the case on the present occasion, it will no doubt give a great advantage to the Turks.

HOLLAND.

The Session of the States-General was formally closed on the 10th, by the Minister of the Interior, M. Van Reenen. The Minister expressed the thanks of the Government to the Chamber for the support it had afforded to the law on religious liberty. The Royal assent to the law is looked upon as certain.

GERMANY.

Berlin bears an unusually military aspect just now from the accessions to the garrison and the arrival of the Mecklenburg troops for the purpose of taking part in the manoeuvres of the Guard and 3rd Armée Corps. In addition to the English officers, who will be present, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duke Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Charles of Bavaria, Prince Frederic Wilhelm of Hesse, and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen will also be present. The Archduke Leopold of Austria and the Bavarian General Von Flotow will also attend in their quality of Inspectors of the Prussian Federal Contingent.

The King and Queen of Prussia returned on the 10th to Potsdam, and on the 11th his Majesty set off again to Rudersdorf, to be present at the manoeuvres of the Guard and Third Armée Corps, which commenced on Monday. The greater part of the foreign military guests had arrived, and the streets of Berlin wore an unusually gay appearance from the variety of uniforms. The whole of the Guard marched out of Berlin on Saturday, and went into cantonments near Vogelsdorf. The grand review was to take place on Friday (yesterday). The Mecklenburg-Schwerin troops joined the Guard in the march to their cantonments. The Guard forms the western corps, while the Third Armée Corps composes the eastern. The former contains twenty-three battalions of infantry, twenty-eight squadrons of cavalry, thirteen batteries of artillery, and two companies of pioneers; the latter consists of twenty-six battalions of infantry, thirty-three squadrons of cavalry, eleven batteries of artillery, and two companies of pioneers. After the conclusion of this grand field-day, the cavalry will remain out till the 22nd instant, amounting, with the addition of the Mecklenburg troops, to sixty-one squadrons in all.

The expectations of medical men, that the visitation of the cholera would be unusually severe this year, seem likely to be realised. Though the cases at Berlin are not numerous (about 20 a day), they terminate fatally in about 60 per cent, and after a very short illness. Up to the present time, out of 322 cases, there have been 187 deaths, 24 cures, and 111 still under treatment.

AUSTRIA.

The insignia of the Kingdom of Hungary, but little damaged, has been found at Orsova. His Majesty has already given orders to bring the crown and sword with all pomp and ceremony to Buda. It is not a little singular that Guyon and Perczel kept Kossuth in ignorance of the place where they had concealed the insignia.

ITALY.

The excitement in Italy regarding the price of bread is still great. Count Tampieri, Gonfaloniere of Faenza, has died of wounds which he received in the bread riots. At Terni, the Governor has been killed by the mob, infuriated by the increasing dearth of bread. Two companies of infantry have been marched upon Terni.

As all the world is playing at soldiers, the King of Sardinia has resolved to form a camp at Alessandria, near Turin. All the available troops have been withdrawn from Genoa, and the National Guards of that town are now doing the garrison duty—a proof of the confidence Government has in their integrity and the good sense of the people, notwithstanding the late disturbances about the price of grain. The force to be collected for exercise on the plains is about 20,000 men. The Duke of Genoa is expected to take the command.

The Genoa and Turin Railway will be opened for traffic in its whole length in November. The King intends to be present at its inauguration.

The dispute with Austria appears to have induced the American Government to despatch an unusual number of American ships of war to the Mediterranean. The revolutionary party in Italy appear to cherish the hope that an American squadron will appear before Trieste in the spring.

Letters from Turin state that it is quite expected that the Austro-Sardinian quarrel will, before long, occupy a prominent place in European politics.

PORTUGAL.

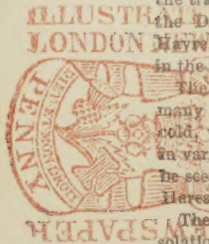
The *Gannet* steamer has brought Lisbon letters and papers of the 2nd inst. Reports of a break up of the Saldanha-Magalhaens Cabinet had subsided, and all seemed again quiet for the time, in spite of the efforts to re-organise Count Thoma's party.

The departure of the *Brazileira* for Rio, on the 30th ult., was celebrated by a public entertainment. This splendid vessel is the first of a new line of steamers which will enable this country henceforth to have intercourse with Brazil twice every month.

The disease which attacks the grapes is making great ravages. There will not probably be one-third of the quantity of wine that there was last vintage. Grapes for the table are exceedingly scarce, as the trellised vines seem to be more susceptible of contagion than the rest.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The refusal of the Emperor of Russia to accept the modifications made by the Porte in the Vienna note, has been so generally expected during the last few days, that the announcement, by the electric telegraph, on Wed-



nesday, can scarcely be said to have taken the English public by surprise. The telegraphic despatch which brought from Berlin the news for which all Europe was impatiently waiting, informs us that the rejection by the Czar of the Turkish modifications of the Vienna note is a rejection "pure and simple," without stating reasons for the rejection, which would necessarily lead to further negotiation. A later despatch, however, from Vienna states:—"The Czar rejects the Turkish modifications, but abides by the Vienna note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it pure and simple." This promise to evacuate the Principalities has the appearance of an advance towards conciliation; and it by no means follows that the decision of the Emperor will necessarily lead to hostilities. The intelligence produced something like a panic at Vienna; and a considerable fall in the Stock and Share Markets of Paris and London; but the mediating Powers will no doubt redouble their exertions to find a fresh basis of negotiation; and their zeal and ingenuity will, it is hoped, find some means of escape from the present imbroglio.

Instead of proceeding to the scene of military preparations in the south, it is now announced that the Emperor of Russia will proceed to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, on the 23rd inst. This meeting of Emperors is a customary resort with Russia; and no means will be left untied to detach the Emperor Francis Joseph from the traditional policy of his empire, and from the counsel of his Western Allies. The Czar will be accompanied by Count Nesselrode and Baron Meyendorff. The interview which the Emperor of Austria will shortly be called upon to hold is thus one of no common moment, and it is hoped that he will be prepared to support the independent policy of his country, without compromise to foreign influences. It is thought that until this conference has taken place, no important step will be taken by the Czar. The greatest element of danger now, is the difficulty which Omar Pacha finds in restraining the ardour of his troops on the Lower Danube.

The Russian forces in the Principalities and Bessarabia amount to 110,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry. As the Turkish army at the present may be safely estimated at 75,000 infantry, well supplied with an efficient field artillery, and 8000 cavalry, it follows that its virtual inferiority (as long as it remains upon the defensive) is confined to the latter arm. 75,000 infantry, acting on the defensive, and supported by strong fortresses, should prove fully capable of resisting any attacking force that the Russian army (as now constituted) could venture to detach. Indeed, more than double the force now occupying the Principalities would be required before operations could be undertaken with any reasonable hope of success on the right bank of the Danube; rumour, therefore, points to 250,000 or 300,000 men as concentrated within the Russian dominions, at points from whence they can be readily moved upon Bessarabia and the Principalities, in support of the troops already there.

A remarkable change has been effected of late in the military position of the army of occupation. Until lately every military movement seemed to be directed towards Georgevo, and at that place it was supposed that the Russians intended to pass the Danube to attack Rustchuk and Tirnevo. Since the Turks have carefully fortified the line of the Balkan, between Schumla and Tirnevo, the corps of General Danneberg has received the order to establish its general-quarters at Crajeva; and the line of operation, in case they pass the Danube, will be by Widdin, Nisèe, and Sophia. The Turks will not fail to fortify the passes on this side, as they have done for the line of Schumla and Tirnevo. It is very probable, in that case, that the Russian troops will cross the Danube and attack Servia.

The warlike preparations of the Turks are carried on with unabated vigour both in Europe and in Asia. The troops work literally day and night at the fortifications on the right bank of the Danube; and a cavalry cordon has been formed from Widdin to Schumla, and from Schumla to Varna, so that any news of importance can be transmitted in twenty hours from one extremity of the Turkish line of defence to the other. Zahir Pacha, who commands the army at Erzeroum, is said to display as much energy as Omar Pacha. In the various fortresses and in the passes of the Balkan are guns of a large calibre. In Varna there are six batteries of heavy metal. The order and discipline maintained in Omar Pacha's camp are highly spoken of, but the financial difficulties with which he has to contend are great. We learn that the so-often-mentioned Spanish General, Prim, has been sent to Turkey, "to keep him out of the way"—he being a somewhat restless personage—and to annoy the Emperor Nicholas, who has not yet recognised Isabella II. as Queen of Spain. It is estimated that the armaments of the Porte, up to the middle of August, must have cost 120,000,000 of piastres.

A letter from the lower Danube states that Russian regiments continue to arrive at Braila. After informing us that the Turkish army is "mad for war," the writer says:—"If it should come to blows, the campaign could not last long. The Russians move slowly but surely, and even those who are hostile to them do not doubt that their advance to Constantinople would be little more than a parade march." The reserve troops under Omar Pacha begin to grow restive. These men, who have all served before, insist on being led against the Russians. The Turkish Commander is unwilling to damp the ardour of his troops, but, on the other hand, he fears that their enthusiasm may degenerate into licentiousness if they are kept long in suspense. A Russian messenger, who had been sent with despatches from Bucharest to Constantinople, fell into the hands of the Turkish outposts, and was conducted to the camp. Omar Pacha sent the man on with an escort, but at Varna he nearly fell a sacrifice to the fury of some fanatical auxiliary troops.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Egyptian troops were expected to set out soon for Schumla, but were to be reviewed previously by the Sultan. The Turkish Government has entered into a contract for the supply of 300,000 great coats, lined with leather, for the troops, and this was thought indicative of a further complication of the question with Russia, and, consequently, the probability of hostilities. The English had become very unpopular at Constantinople, almost as much so as the Russians. Lord Stratford has, it is said, positively tendered his resignation, with assurances that his post was no longer tenable at Constantinople. The decision of the English Government about replacing him was expected there on the 15th. Almost equal dissatisfaction was felt with the French Government. Lord Stratford, it is understood, resigns because he feels that his personal influence with the Sultan is gone.

The despatch addressed by Lord Clarendon to Sir H. Seymour, her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg, on the 16th July, in answer to the circular despatch of Count Nesselrode to the Russian Missions, and which despatch the Secretary for Foreign Affairs was so urgently recommended by the Earl of Malmesbury to publish, has at length found its way into the newspapers. Substantially, the contents of Lord Clarendon's despatch were made known by the one from the pen of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, containing representations on the questions in dispute between Russia and Turkey closely similar to those advanced by the British Minister; but Lord Clarendon's letter will be, in many respects, satisfactory to the public, and its tone will help us to understand the views which the British Government will probably take at the present crisis. Lord Clarendon's despatch to the Russian Government, written on the receipt of Count Nesselrode's extraordinary assertions with reference to the presence of the combined fleets in Besika Bay, establishes beyond the possibility of doubt, that it was not because the fleets were sent to the entrance of the Dardanelles on the 2nd of June that Russia invaded the Principalities, for the hostile intentions of Russia had been announced on the 31st of May, and were known in London on the 5th of June. But the menaces of Russia addressed to Turkey, for the purpose of sustaining demands so much at variance with the assurances previously given by the Court of St. Petersburg, and the vast armaments carried forward on the very confines of Turkey, had left no doubt on the mind of her Majesty's Government that the Sultan was about to be placed in imminent danger; and they accordingly resolved, in the interests of peace itself, to be ready to protect the Sultan. The dates of these transactions alone suffice to convict the Russian Minister of gross inaccuracies; but the British despatch goes on to express with equal force the opinion of the Government on the substance of the dispute, and to expose the unfounded character of the complaints and pretensions on which Russia has based her demands. It denounces the invasion of the Principalities as a violation of territory, and an infraction both of special treaty and of public law, amounting to an act of hostility which would justify the Sultan in meeting it by a declaration of war, and by a requisition to the allied squadrons to come up to Constantinople for his defence. Lord Clarendon shows, as M. Drouyn de Lhuys showed, that Turkey had satisfied the reasonable claims of Russia; that if any injury had been done by the Porte—of which, indeed, only one instance was at all made out—it had been atoned for; that the practical questions were in fact closed, and that if Russia had any special privileges in regard to the protection of her co-religionaries in the East, those privileges were called in question by Russia herself in demanding the recognition of them by Turkey. Lord Clarendon also declares that her Majesty's Government are interested in maintaining "the existing order of things in the East"—an interest which cannot have been superseded by any difficulty which may since have occurred in

the course of the negotiations. The effect which this despatch produced upon the Czar was marked and immediate. It probably reached St. Petersburg about the 25th of July, or a few days before the first intimation arrived there of the draught note which the four powers were disposed to recommend; and no sooner had the Russian Government been told in this unequivocal manner what opinion was entertained in Europe of its proceedings, and what resistance would be offered to its attacks, than it instantly accepted the very first terms of compromise offered to its consideration. The resistance of the British Cabinet to the claims of Russia was open and peremptory, and its success was complete, inasmuch as Russia acceded, within twenty-four hours' delay, to all that the Conference of Vienna asked of her.

The warlike aspect of the Eastern question, the consequences of hostilities between Turkey and Russia, and the probable attitude of the allied powers, in the event of a war, have been ably handled by the Times:—

The Sultan has now a larger and a better army in Bulgaria than the Ottoman Empire has sent forth for many years. It is, probably, superior in numbers, and perhaps in strength, to the Russian forces now under the command of Prince Gortschakoff in the Danubian Principalities. Omar Pacha, its commander-in-chief, is a bold, and has hitherto been a successful, general; and he has obtained the reinforcements which he required to make a movement across the Danube. He has, moreover, distinctly intimated to the Russian General that, if any attempt be made to bring vessels of war or armed boats up the Danube above the confluence of the Pruth, they will be fired upon by the Turkish fortresses. As long as the relations of the two empires remain in their present unsettled and precarious condition it is not easy to determine what is to be done with this army. To maintain it in winter quarters, and to disband it, are equally impracticable.

The fears of the Turkish Government have also been excited. It has been argued that terms cannot be accepted at this moment without imminent danger of a popular insurrection or a military revolt, which might be fatal to the Sultan, and perhaps place his brother, Abdul Azib, on the throne; and that the only alternatives for the Porte are open resistance to Russia or entire submission, followed by a state of vassalage under Russian protection. These opinions have all been expressed more or less freely in the Divan, and some of them have attracted the attention of the foreign ambassadors.

Omar Pacha has a clear right to cross the Danube and reconquer the Principalities for the Sultan, if he can; but the undertaking is a formidable one. He must convey an army of nearly 100,000 men across the widest river in Europe, and continue to operate with this river between himself and his base of operations, holding no fortresses on the north bank. Defeat in such a position would be annihilation to the military forces of Turkey; and a general action could not be fought without staking the existence of the empire on the fortune of the day. Let it even be supposed that the Turkish army is victorious, and succeeds in driving Prince Gortschakoff across the Pruth before the country becomes impassable. Such a success would only render the quarrel more deadly and the resentment of Russia more fatal to Turkey. The pride of the whole Muscovite nation would be roused. Military preparations on a gigantic scale would be made; and, in the spring, the war would be renewed in the most decided form, and probably with the most disastrous results; for it must be observed that Turkey has already put forth all the strength she can collect on the Danube. Russia has at present used only a fraction of her military power in the occupation of the Principalities.

The alliance of England and France and the counsels of Austria and Prussia may be all-powerful for the purpose of defence; but the presence of the most powerful fleets in the world cannot exercise a decisive influence on the march of armies. We were masters of the sea during the whole Peninsular War, but it was the Duke's army and six campaigns which drove the French out of Spain. Indirect measures of warfare, such as an embargo on Russian ships, the blockade of Russian ports, or the bombardment of coast towns, would, in almost every instance, be more destructive of our own property and interests than of the enemy's; but, however injurious to Russia and inconvenient to ourselves, they could exert no positive control on military operations behind Mount Hæmus. The assistance which the four powers were able to afford, and have afforded, to Turkey, was their moral influence in obtaining for her terms of accommodation.

But will any one venture to affirm that the same unanimity would exist if Turkey were to commence hostilities after Russia had accepted the proposed conditions? Is Austria prepared to act on such a contingency? Nay, more, is France? We wish to speak with respect of the conduct of the French Cabinet throughout this negotiation, because, as far as we are acquainted with these particulars, it has been temperate, judicious, and straightforward. But the French Government has given Turkey and this country no reason to reckon on its support and concurrence in the event of hostilities arising out of the rejection of a note which France herself prepared. On the contrary, the rejection of that proposal has been quite as severely judged in Paris as in London or in Vienna; and all the recent language of the Emperor of the French confirms his fixed intention to remain at peace. From the instant that the Porte attempts to turn the support she has received into an argument for braving hostilities, the Turkish Ministers are reckoning on a degree of authority in Europe which they do not possess. Whatever may happen from the wilfulness or violence of one party or the other, there can be no doubt that this country and her allies will preserve that impartial and mediatory character which is still the best security of peace.

The position to which we aspire for England is not that of a party or a principal in this contest; we have no inclination to back the passions or the fanaticism which may once more let loose a Turkish army upon Europe—still less are we disposed to abet any aggrandisement of the Russian empire, or to transfer the fertile provinces of European Turkey from a Mahomedan to a Christian despotism. Both these results would be evils of the first magnitude, and would, probably, leave the question as unsettled as it is at present. The true position of England and her allies is that of mediators, and, if necessary, of armed mediators, in defence of a pacific policy; and, though the British Government did not hesitate to protest with becoming spirit against the aggressive policy of Russia, that Government is not the less bound to exercise a salutary control, if it can, over the warlike propensities of Turkey.

The Dutch flotilla, which is expected in the Levant, will consist of seven vessels—the *Prince of Orange*, *Doggersbank*, *Palenkang*, *Cohined*, *Makassar*, *Amsterdam*, and *Soembing*. The appearance of the frigate *Doggersbank* at Smyrna, some months ago, gave rise to all kinds of conjectures, but no one appears to have any idea why the Dutch Government has now resolved on sending half-a-dozen other vessels to the same spot.

The accounts from the Sulina are as sad as ever. Vast quantities of corn are lying prepared for exportation, but the bar is as before almost impassable. A Galatz letter speaks of the losses incurred by the commercial firms and shipowners as "incalculable." The captains of the vessels detained first presented a memorial to the Russian Consul, and then entered a protest against the inactivity of the Russian Government. On the 22nd of August the dredging-machine began to work, but in the course of a week or two we shall certainly hear that, owing to bad weather, it has been obliged to suspend its operations.

We hear from Malta that the seamen of the English fleet, who had been sent ashore for the benefit of their health, have all recovered and returned to their ships.

The intelligence from Syria is unsatisfactory. Great disorder prevails in Damascus. Some fanatical Mahomedans had ill-used the French and Russian Consuls. The former got satisfaction, but the latter none. The authorities are so feeble that few persons venture to ride out in the environs of the city. In Aleppo, where there is an energetic Governor, things are better. Two "primates," who attempted to create disturbances, were sent off to Constantinople. The environs of Jerusalem are very insecure, and no one can venture to travel on the Jaffa road without an escort.

AMERICA.

By the *America* steamer, we have advices from New York to the 30th ult. Among the passengers are the Earl of Elgin, Lady Elgin, and three children.

There was nothing of importance from Washington. No definite settlement had as yet been come to with regard to the mission to France. The yellow fever still continued in all its virulence at New Orleans. The number of deaths from it for the week ending the 27th of August was 1865; and for the three weeks ending on that date 3669.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Royal Mail steamer *Quito* had been totally lost on the 10th of July, by striking on a rock near Huasco. The letter-bags and a portion of the silver were saved. Sixteen bars of silver, which were shipped at Copiapo, were lost. One person only is reported to have been drowned; his name was Don Cruz Tobar. The *Quito's* bottom was completely torn out by the force with which she struck on the rocks.

From Chili we learn that the Executive and Congress were zealously employed working out plans for the improvement of the country and the development of its resources. The country in general was in a very tranquil state.

From Peru we learn that the difficulties between that country and Bolivia remained *statu quo*. No actual conflicts had occurred between the forces of the two nations.

Telegraphic accounts from St. Louis of August 29 state that Mexican troops were approaching El Pase, intending to keep possession of Mesilla Valley, where the Mexican flag was waving. The Mexican troops were deserting; and one thing appeared certain, that, should hostilities break out, the majority of the inhabitants of New Mexico would lean to the United States.

Montreal advices of the 29th ult. state that the mayor of that city, the Hon. Charles Wilson, had been arrested by the Vigilance Committee and held to bail in the sum of 8000 dollars to appear on the 14th of October next, at the Criminal Court of Queen's Bench, on the charge of murder during the Gavazzi riots, on the 9th of July. Three more of the rioters had been arrested.

CALIFORNIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1853.

THE subject of most paramount interest in this country at the present time is the validity of certain titles to land. When Alta California came by conquest into the possession of the United States, the Government, by the ordinary law of nations, respected the rights and holdings of the conquered. The Mexican Government had been in the custom of making large grants of land to individuals, either for public services rendered, or to enable them to colonise certain districts. As these tracts of land were chosen in the most fertile parts of the country, and as the strictly agricultural lands of California are only of limited extent, since the immense immigration these lands have become objects of envy and desire to those who have been accustomed to acquire land in what is called the Western Country, upon only the presumptive laws of the States.

A Land Commission has been appointed by the Government at Washington to investigate into, and adjudicate upon, the validity of the titles of these holders; but, as their decisions and operations have been very tardy, the estates throughout the country have been all more or less squatted upon; each squatter fencing in his 160 acres—the quantity he would be permitted to take of land belonging to the United States by the pre-emption law—it having been contrary to his will and his interest either to wait for the judgment of the Commissioners, or to presume that the original holder had a better right than he.

In many instances the old rancheros or farmers have been completely stripped of all their possessions, the squatters not leaving them even their orchards, gardens, or yards. In one instance, under our knowledge, the herds were driven from the "ranche," and the owner was compelled to pay for the grazing of his cattle upon his own land—land of which he had held quiet possession ever since the Spanish settlement of the territory.

These agrarian outrages are also not uncommon in the vicinity of this city. An Irishman from Sydney, by the name of McCarthy, seized upon a small lot of land within the city limits, upon which he erected a house; the owner of the land proceeded to eject him by process of law; and on the 20th of July, the Deputy-sheriff went with a writ from the District Court to dispossess him. McCarthy resisted, and shot the Sheriff; and he, in return, shot McCarthy. The wound of the officer is in the hip, and not dangerous; but the squatter is dangerously wounded with two balls in the lungs.

The harvest throughout the country is producing very general satisfaction, though the wheat crops are much suffering from rust, which, it is said, will make their yield from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than it would otherwise have been. This has advanced the price of wheat considerably; and the farmers will realise large profits, notwithstanding the rust.

The present season is highly favourable to mining operations in all the gold districts. The miners seem to be generally fortunate in possessing valuable claims, which are yielding abundantly by the use of improved means for extracting the metal. From present appearances, the total product of gold for the six months commencing with the 1st of June will be larger than during any similar period since the opening of the mines. This result will be effected, too, at larger profits to the miners engaged than heretofore.

During the past fortnight new and rich placers have been discovered in the south, near Santa Cruz, and also on the northern coast, towards Oregon.

The various English quartz companies are progressing satisfactorily. San Francisco is rapidly increasing in size, and all over the city the old wooden structures are giving place to handsome and substantial brick and stone fire-proof buildings. Several large stone churches have been and are in process of erection; and last Sunday the Bishop of the diocese laid the corner-stone of an extensive Catholic church. In the *Catholic Standard* we see that a subscription is on foot in this city to present the Rev. Dr. John Newman with a massive gold ring of elaborate workmanship, and with a large nugget in the centre—the whole of which is to weigh 14 ounces.

A Dr. Speer, who has been long a Protestant missionary in China, has been delivering lectures on China and the Chinese, and the result is a determination to found in this city a Chinese mission. Fifteen thousand dollars were subscribed in a few days to erect a building to be used as a church and a school for the numerous Chinese who are resident amongst us.

There has been a general strike for higher wages amongst the workmen and artisans in this city, which has been successful. It was commenced by the bricklayers' labourers, who were not contented with five dollars a day for carrying the hod, but required six; then it was taken up by the carpenters, who thought eight dollars would be more acceptable every night than seven; then the long-shore men; then the shipwrights and caulkers would have theirs increased from eight to ten dollars, and so on. Surely this is a golden age for working-men! Never in any country or in any age did skilled and unskilled labour demand such a rate of remuneration. The expense of living is now moderate. Vegetables of all kinds are both cheap and abundant. Meat is only twenty cents a pound. Groceries very cheap; and five or six good-sized loaves may be bought for a dollar.

WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM BAZAAR.

THIS very interesting Fancy Sale was opened on the 8th inst., in aid of the funds of the Natural History Society, in the Shire-hall, Worcester, which was fitted up and decorated for the purpose in the Chinese style. The embellishments were executed by Mr. Brooks, of the Tything, from designs prepared by Mrs. Stephenson.

In a central recess of the spacious apartment, immediately fronting the principal entrance, was a pagoda, in which were seated two mandarins in rich robes. They were modeled by Mr. Toft (of Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co.'s China Manufactory), from two figures of Chinese mandarins brought over by Lord Macartney, as side-board ornaments. The prevalent colours of the decorations were gold, crimson, and green. The stalls, ten in number, were arranged round the walls, on either side, and at the ends of the room; being closed at one extremity by a "Post-office," and at the other by a "Printing-office" and an "Old Curiosity Shop." Around the stalls were hung small bells, and several varieties of lanterns were displayed in various parts. The large terminal windows were festooned with artificial flowers. A refreshment stall was provided by the committee, which was attended to by Lady Ribblesdale, Hon. Mrs. Cradock and Mrs. Lester, and was plentifully replenished with choice fruits, &c., from the conservatories of the neighbouring gentry—Earl Beauchamp (with his wonted liberality), R. Berkeley, Esq., and the Rev. Thos. Newport, being the principal contributors.

The birds holding ribbons in their beaks, on which were inscribed the names of the ladies holding the different stalls, were ably executed by Mr. Arden, Tything. Mr. Heywood, of Broad-street, contributed a beautiful ornament in dahlias; and Mrs. Baker, of Thorngrove, sent a Chinese gong, which was placed in the outer hall.

The *tout ensemble* when the various articles of taste and skill were arranged on the stalls was very pleasing.

The following ladies presided at the different stalls:—Lady Georgiana Lygon, Mrs. Peel, Lady Hastings, Hon. Mrs. and Miss Coventry, Mrs. Isaac, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Aldham, Mrs. Sarjeant, Mrs. John Pearson, and Miss Pearson.

The stall of Lady Georgiana Lygon contained some splendid pieces of needlework; but the chief feature of interest was a *bal costumé* party the work of the Misses Lewis, of Worcester. The ingenuity displayed in the dressing and grouping of the figures, and decoration of the miniature ball-room, obtained many admirers. There was also a lady in full court dress, and a basket of wax flowers—the latter being the work of Miss Dyson, of Malvern. On Mrs. Peel's stall, in addition to an elegant assortment of articles of needlework, was placed a contribution from Mr. M. Curtler, "the mouse drawing-room," a party of white mice being seated at cards; this was also much admired. Lady Jane Peel contributed a beautiful pair of bend hand-screens, and a complete toilet set.

A case of birds of varied plumage, preserved by Mr. Robinson, of Worcester, also ornamented the stall. The chief ornament of Mrs. John Pearson's stall was a hanging flower-glass, formed of glass bugles, the work of a lady resident in Shropshire. Various productions in crotchet-work were profusely scattered about. Some very handsome chair-covers and ottomans were exhibited at Mrs. Aldham's stall. At the adjoining one, at which Mrs. Melville and Mrs. Parker officiated, was an elegant ottoman, worked by Miss Pennythorne; and also a cushion, the work of Miss James. A collection of silks from China graced the stall of Mrs. and Miss Blayne. The centre of the Hon. Mrs. Coventry's stall was occupied by a transparent eight-day clock, exhibited by the maker and inventor, Mr. James Edwards, of Stourbridge. The stall of Lady Hastings contained white mice turning a table, contributed by Miss Charlotte Best; some beautiful drawings, by Miss Gordon; and several garden hats, curiously composed of plaited newspapers, by Miss Lowe, of Malvern. The "Old Curiosity Shop," was



TOILET-GLASS, PURCHASED BY HER MAJESTY, AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

well stocked with bamboo Chinese figures—models of junks, curiously-manufactured paper matchlocks, "household gods," model of a Chinese lady's ancle, a curious citron, carved to represent the hand of the god Buddha, two-handled swords, some Chinese money, &c. The collection also contained the Peruvian mummy lately brought to this country by Captain Aldham: it is that of a female, in a fine state of preservation, the hair still adhering to the scalp, and the plat across the forehead being yet distinctly visible.

Hopkins's brass band was in attendance.

The first day's receipts for admission realised £43.

The Bazaar re-opened on Friday, and was well attended. By the kind permission of Colonel Clive, the band of the Queen's Own performed for an hour in the afternoon in front of the Shire-hall.

On the day of the opening of the Bazaar the annual meeting of the institution took place—the Lord Bishop of Worcester in the chair.

The report stated the progress of the Museum to have been highly satisfactory, and enumerated a variety of interesting donations of specimens in natural history, and other curiosities. A vote of thanks was then passed to the council; on whose behalf Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., president, returned thanks, as one of the original founders of the Museum. An eloquent extemporaneous address was then delivered by the Rev. John Pearson, upon the progress of the Natural History Society and the Museum.

On the motion of the Mayor (R. Padmore, Esq.), seconded by Mr. Amphlett, a vote of thanks was accorded to the rev. gentleman, by acclamation.

Mr. G. H. Hastings, in moving a vote of thanks to those persons who had kindly contributed specimens of natural curiosities to the Museum during the past year, took occasion to mention that about 20,000 specimens of curiosities and antiquities were contained in the Museum. Dr. Malden having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop having left the chair, the same was taken by Sir Charles Hastings, when a vote of thanks to his Lordship, for his kindness in presiding, was proposed by J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., seconded by the Rev. R. B. Brown, and carried unanimously.

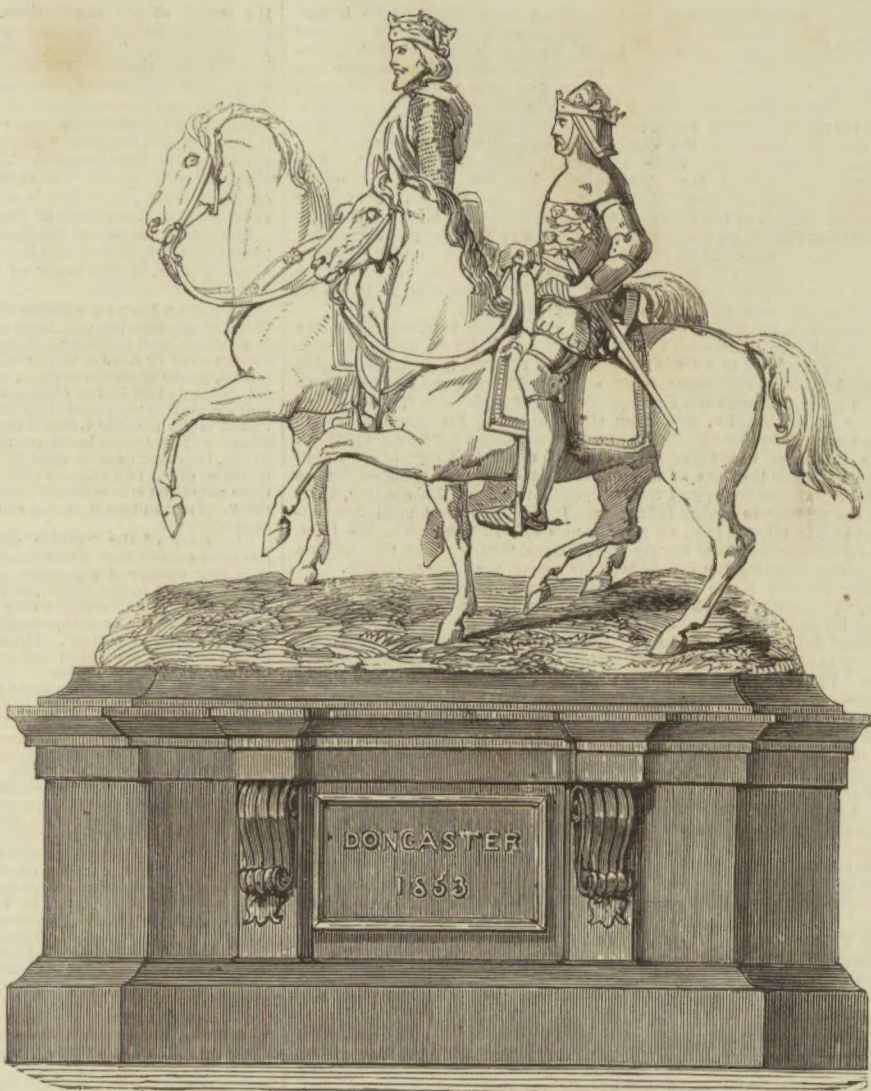
THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

This elegant Toilet Glass was purchased by her Majesty, during one of her recent visits to the Dublin Exhibition. It is called in the catalogue the "Dolphin Toilet Stand;" and is made of silver, oxydized, and gilded in parts. The glass swings in the ordinary way. The cup at the top is of agate, and used for containing small ornaments, as they may be taken off by the fair wearer. The festoons at the sides, issuing from the mouths of dolphins at the screw head, are composed of coral and shells, in metal—the coral gilded, and the shells oxydized. The vase upon which the dolphin rests its head, is a lump of coral, fastened on an escallo shell, which rests on a plinth of white marble. The whole appearance is very elegant.

Amongst the interesting events connected with the Royal visit was the presentation to her Majesty and the young Princes of the three children of Dr. Cuthbertson. These three children were born at one birth, and are now about seven years of age. They were accompanied by their mother to the Viceregal Lodge, about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday, when they were presented by her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans to her Majesty, to whom they had the honour of presenting three bouquets. Her Majesty spoke to them for a few moments, asked their names and ages, and having shaken hands with each of them, the Countess of St. Germans presented each with a souvenir from her Majesty. The children were also presented to the young Princes, who had just returned from a drive; and Dr. Cuthbertson had a conversation with Sir James Clarke respecting their health.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

The Cup, or, more properly speaking, Group of Plate, which was run for at Doncaster yesterday (Friday), has been designed and modeled by Baron Marochetti. The scene is from kingly captivity, and not from sporting story. The subject was, we understand, suggested to the artist by Lord Ribblesdale, whose good taste and zeal for the sports of the turf



"THE DONCASTER CUP."—KING JOHN OF FRANCE LED CAPTIVE BY EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

are well known. It is a memorable episode in the brilliant reign of Edward III.—being the entry into London on the 24th of May, 1357, of John, King of France, who, having been taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers, was brought to England and detained in honourable custody by his captor, who paid him the respect to which his courage, misfortunes, and high rank entitled him. The group is modeled from the circumstantial chronicles of Froissart and Walsingham. The King and the Black Prince rode through the City in great state. The Prince, to show that his humility was equal to his valour, rode on a small black horse, unadorned, and dressed simply in the suit of armour he had worn in the battle. The captive King of France was mounted on a white courser, covered with stately trappings, himself wearing his regal robes. The illustrious personages were received by Henry Picard, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and city authorities, with all the formalities of the City pageants; and in the streets, as they passed to Westminster, the citizens hung out all their plate, tapestry, and armour, so that "the like," says the chronicler "had never been seen before in the memory of man."

Baron Marochetti has modeled the group with a masterly hand; and it has been admirably executed by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and presents a fine specimen of working in metal.

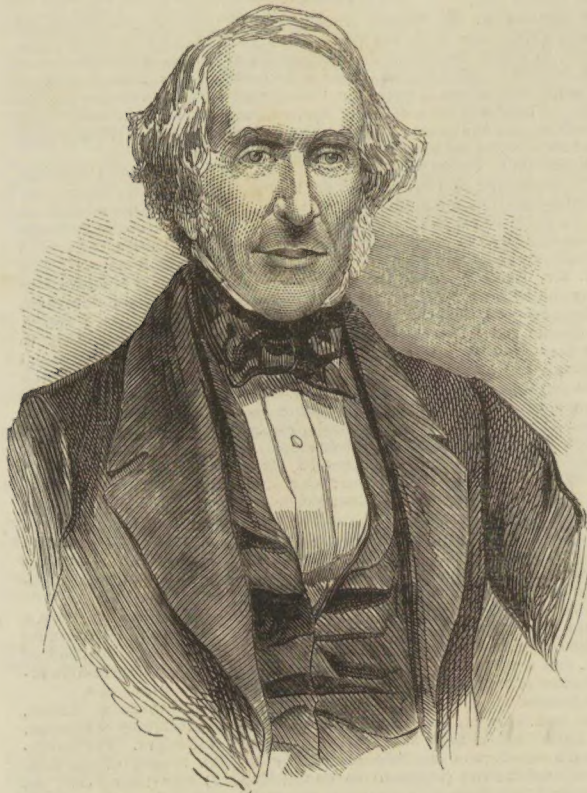


BAZAAR IN THE SHIRE-HALL, WORCESTER, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT HULL.

PRESIDENT: WILLIAM HOPKINS, ESQ., M.A., F.G.S.

Mr. HOPKINS, the President of the Hull meeting of the Association, and also Vice-President of the Royal Society, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, entered the University of the latter place



WILLIAM HOPKINS, ESQ., M.A., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, 1853.

rather later than usual in life. He soon, however, distinguished himself by his successful application to his studies, and took honours as a Wrangler, as well as the degree of M.A. His rank is eminent among the highest mathematicians of the age, by which small philosophical group his powers of analysis are held in great estimation. But his more popular fame is established on his unparalleled repute as a teacher. From among his pupils at Cambridge more have risen to the rank of Senior Wranglers, and other marked distinctions, than were ever before prepared by any tutor for the achievement of such honours, which at once stamp their possessors with fortunate auspices to commence the grand race for superiority in Church and State. In this useful and splendid career Mr. Hopkins has won golden opinions from the learned and scientific world; and wears his laurels with so much modesty and unaffected ease, as to make himself as much esteemed as a gentleman in private society, as he is admired in his more public capacity.

VICE-PRESIDENT: THE RIGHT HON. LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH is the second son of the first Marquis of Conyngham, and therefore younger brother of the present Marquis. He was born in 1806, and began his public career in the Blues. He, however, left the army to embrace the diplomatic profession, and was successively attached to the British Embassies at Berlin and Vienna; and, subsequently, held the office of Secretary of Legation at Florence, from whence he was removed to a similar position at Berlin. He returned to England to enter the House of Commons in the Liberal interest; and, as Lord Albert Conyngham, represented Canterbury in several Parliaments, though with an interruption of some years, occasioned by delicate health.

Lord Albert Conyngham had already given proofs of a taste for litera-

ture, more especially for archaeological science, at the time when, in 1843, the Archaeological Association was founded; and he exerted himself warmly in the support of that institution, of which he became the President. At the time of the unfortunate division in that body, he espoused the party which contained the two founders and chief labourers in it—Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Wright—and continued to act warmly with them until the Chester Meeting in 1849, when, disapproving of the manner in which the institution began to be conducted, his Lordship resigned his office; and his resignation was followed immediately by those of Messrs. Croker, Wright, Fairholt; and subsequently by those of Mr. Roach Smith, and others of their friends.

Almost immediately after his resignation of the presidency of the British Archaeological Association, the death of his uncle, Mr. Denison, left his Lordship sole heir to the princely property of that gentleman; upon which he exchanged the name of Conyngham for that of Denison; and having purchased of Mr. Hudson, the "railway king," the estate of Lonsborough, in Yorkshire, he was raised, in the spring of 1850, to the Peerage, under the title of Lord Lonsborough. The addition of the Lonsborough estate to those which he had already inherited from his uncle, made his Lordship the largest landed proprietor in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and, indeed, almost the largest landholder in one county in England. As there was no house on the Lonsborough pro-



THE RIGHT HON. LORD LONDESBOROUGH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

perty, he subsequently purchased of Lord Howden the house and smaller estate of Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, which is his chief residence in the country; and he has lately added to it, by purchase, large estates at Selby. These latter estates, Grimston and Selby, lie in the West Riding, although his Lordship's influence belongs more especially to the East Riding, where he has made himself popular as well as powerful, by his public spirit and warm and friendly disposition. In the spring of

the present year, her Majesty conferred upon his Lordship the honourable office of Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire.

Since his elevation to the Peerage, Lord Lonsborough has shown in many instances his zeal for literature and science; and, himself a really able and experienced antiquary, he has sought to gather round him at dinners and conversaziones held in his house in London, the élite of



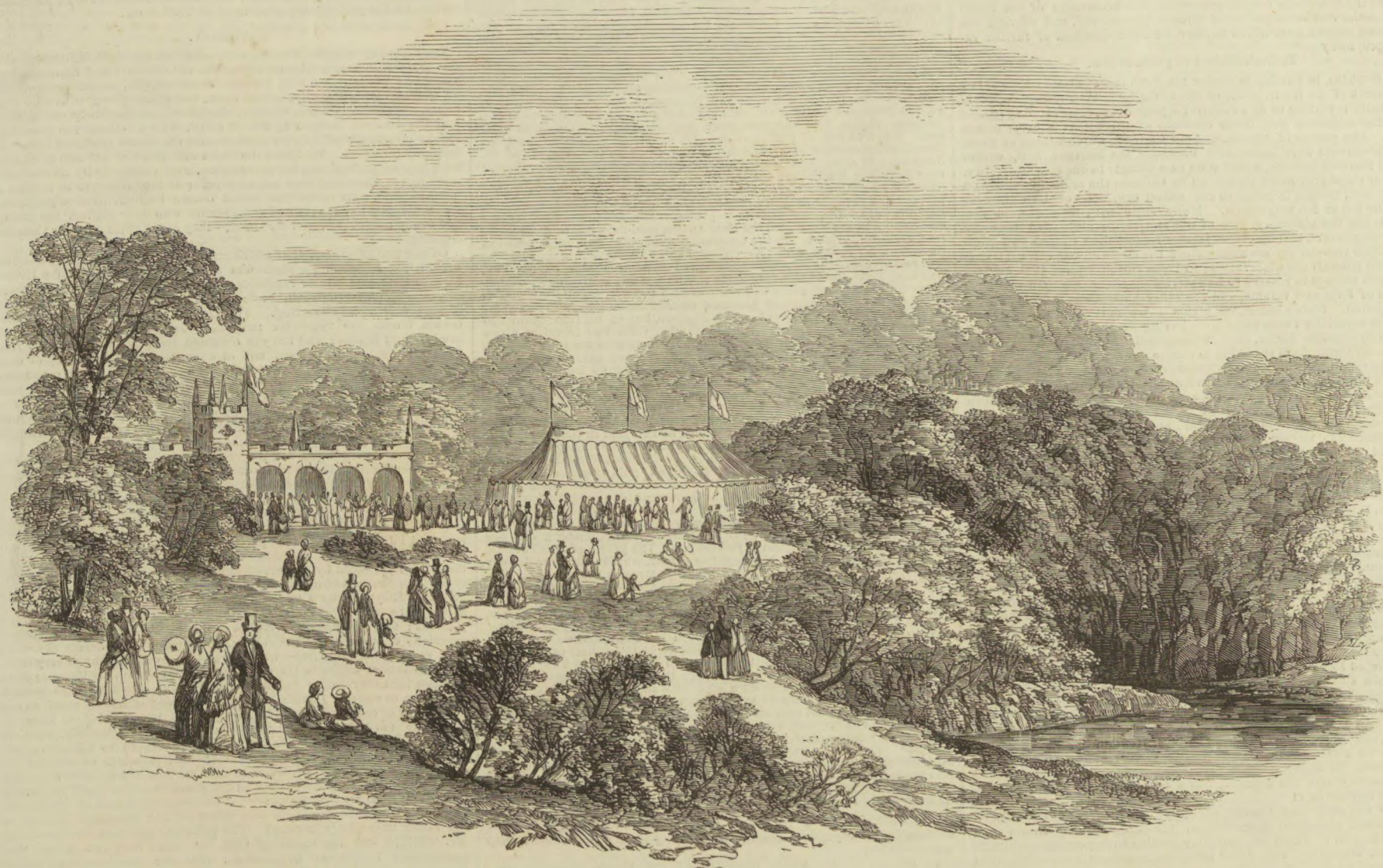
CHARLES FROST, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.

literature, science, and art. His influence in Hull and the country around naturally made him a valuable ally to any scientific body which should assemble there; and it was no sooner known that the British Association of Science had chosen this town for its place of meeting in the present year, than he came forward in the most liberal and hearty manner to offer it his personal assistance, and to exert himself in promoting its objects.

VICE-PRESIDENT: CHARLES FROST, ESQ., F.S.A.

Mr. Frost is an eminent solicitor of Hull, where he succeeded his father in the profession, and has, through life, taken an earnest and honorable part in promoting the intellectual progress of his native place. From a brief memoir of him by the Rev. George Lee, published at the request of the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he is president, who also presented his full-length portrait to the Institution,* we learn that in 1815 Mr. Frost made his first appearance as an author by publishing a legal pamphlet on the remuneration of witnesses in civil actions, which led to much discussion. In 1820 he published a letter on the equalisation of the Poor-rates of Hull; but in 1827 took a higher literary station by giving to the world a quarto volume, entitled "Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull, compiled

* It is now hung in their handsome room beside the Museum, and thus honourably inscribed:—"This portrait of Mr. Frost was presented by his friends to the Hull Subscription Library, as a memorial of their esteem and respect for his character, as well as of their appreciation of his indefatigable exertions in the cause of literature and science in his native town."



HORTICULTURAL FETE IN THE PARK OF BISHOP AUCKLAND.—(SEE PAGE 227.)

from original Records and unpublished MSS., and illustrated with Engravings, Etchings, and Vignettes—a work of deep research, which threw new light on the origin of the town, and obtained great applause from the most popular literary authorities of the day. Mr. F. demonstrated that Hull was built on the site of a populous and improving town called Wic, or Wyke, antecedent by more than a century to the time of Edward III., whom Leland, Camden, and other antiquaries, reputed to be its founder, and from whose visit to it the name was changed from Wyke-upon-Hull to Kingston-upon-Hull.

Under Mr. Frost's presidency, the Literary and Philosophical Society has grown up and flourished; and there is now building (at the cost of £6000) a very handsome edifice, in which the Town Library will be deposited, under the same roof, and in union with the above society. In the rear is a spacious lecture room, capable of containing from 700 to 1000 persons; the whole bidding fair to be a lasting ornament to the town, and a most beneficial establishment for the moral and literary culture of its inhabitants, whom the active pursuits of commerce, nevertheless, allow of some portion of time to be devoted to mental improvement and the acquisition of useful knowledge. By having so largely contributed to these progressive developments of means for human enlightenment, Mr. Frost has raised himself to high esteem among his fellow-citizens, enjoying also their confidence in the affairs connected with the great shipping and dock interests. We have seen him, on this occasion, during "the learned week," receiving constant proofs of the consideration in which he is held; and displaying the hospitality of a cordial welcome to the members of the British Association, of which he is so worthily a Vice-President.

The reception of the British Association at Hull has been such as to reflect credit upon the town and its inhabitants, whose hospitalities have been most cordial and liberal. Hull had for years been constant and arduous in pressing its invitation; and, though the third port in England, there was yet a sort of feeling that it was out of the way, and rather inert in regard to science, which probably prevented the realisation of the meeting to the present time. If there were any doubt, however, of its success, they have been dissipated by the event. The trade of Hull has recently increased in prosperity, and her superb docks have never been so full of shipping as during the last six months. And, keeping pace with this improvement, intellectual pursuits have grown in extent and activity, and the physical and commercial benefits been accompanied by an equal cultivation of mind, and the establishment of museums, libraries, and institutions, all affording lively evidence of progress; and showing that if there had been a partial torpor, the population (now numbering 95,000) were now fully awake to the advantages of a higher culture. In this condition we cannot but believe that the proceedings of the association will produce an excellent effect, and give just that additional stimulus to the spirit of the place which might be wanted to confirm it in its forward course, and possibly do the good work of years within the space of one short week. The field was prepared for the seed; and, it is to be hoped and expected, that it will yield a valuable harvest.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, the 7th (as mentioned in our last), the twenty-third meeting commenced; but, owing to various causes, the attendance of the leading officers, under whose auspices the direction of the whole business was announced, was vexatiously incomplete. Mr. Hopkins, the president elect, had to regret the absence of four out of the eight vice-presidents—namely, the Earl of Carlisle (in Palestine, we believe), Professor Faraday, himself a host in science, Colonel Sykes, hitherto taking so prominent and serviceable a part in these annual discussions, and Professor Wheatstone, so eminent in many branches of experimental philosophy. There were present, however, Lord Londesborough, contributing in every agreeable way to the success of the meeting; Mr. Sedgwick, a pillar of everlasting strength; Mr. Frost, whom we might almost designate as the mainspring and most laborious worker of the concern; and Mr. W. Spence, the distinguished botanist. We had also to regret the absence of Dr. Royle Forbes, who has resigned the office of general secretary, the immediate duties of which have been very kindly performed by the ex-president, Colonel Sabine; and a considerable number of accustomed members—such as Sir D. Brewster, Sir R. Murchison, Professor Owen, Professor E. Forbes, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir H. de la Beche, &c. &c.—did not show upon this occasion. Still there was no lack of scientific men of great distinction, and the transactions were of a character to leave less cause to grieve for the missing. There were not so many foreigners as might have been expected, but the aggregate of the muster was satisfactory, and the sectional business quite as effectual as it has been in past years.

At the head of the sections were elected, A—the President; B—Mr. J. F. W. Johnson, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry at Durham, and able writer and high authority on agricultural subjects, now so vitally important to be thoroughly understood; C—Professor Sedgwick; D—Mr. C. C. Babington, who stands so high in Natural History; E—Dr. Latham, whose name is enough; F—Mr. James Heywood, M.P.; and G—Mr. W. Fairbairn, the eminent civil engineer; and on Thursday morning they proceeded to work.

But, previous to our taking a cursory view of what appeared to us most worthy of notice—whether for science or popular information—we must glance at the comprehensive opening address of the President—one of those papers so essential to the public value of the British Association, as bringing up, if we may use the expression, the knowledge of the status at which the various branches of science has arrived, and offering the conquered ground from which to start, for the acquisition of farther intelligence, away

To fresh fields, and pastures new.

Mr. Hopkins, in passing in review the more recent discoveries and improvements of the times, spoke of the advances in Astronomy, which is continually revealing to us wonderful objects in the regions of space, of which the existence was never dreamed of till within a very recent period. The powers of glasses, and the untiring watchfulness of those whose researches were incessantly sweeping the heavens, had, within the last fourteen months, added nine new planets to our sphere. They, as well as those previously found, all lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and, though invisible to the naked eye, are equal to stars of about the 8th or 9th magnitude. Many more will, no doubt, be discovered, and the planetary part of our system be multiplied both by nearer neighbours, and by others farther remote than Uranus and Neptune. New comets, too, are augmenting the circle of our celestial visitors; and from all the observations on these curious bodies, it is evident that much more is in reserve to be ascertained respecting their apparent changes of form and volume, and the other phenomena to which they are subjected. Biela's comet, the period of which is about six years and a half, is especially remarkable from having divided into two distinct parts, with separate nuclei, as if cut longitudinally into halves, and the one side diverging from the other to pursue a different course in its revolutions round the sun. The examination of nebulae is also being carried on with great activity; and Government, it is understood, will unite with the Association in establishing an observatory in the southern hemisphere, with instruments of great power, to follow up the survey made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope. The science of terrestrial magnetism is also being taken out of the field of speculation, and its true laws ascertained. Colonel Sabine's numerous observations have shown that the secular changes, the periodical variations dependant on the solar day, and the time of the year, are all variations attributable to the Sun as their cause. There is, therefore, a direct magnetic influence emanating from that luminary, and additional results now obtained, establish the same conclusion with regard to the influence of the moon, so that what we have been accustomed to consider as terrestrial, is in reality solar and lunar magnetism. The difference between light and heat is undergoing experiment, and the application of the latter to motive power will be more clearly made out. Meteorology is in like manner making great progress, and it is seen by an ably-discussed map of isothermal lines, that the Gulf-stream confers the utmost blessing upon the northern isles. This current appears to traverse the Atlantic in a north-westerly direction, till it reaches the West India Islands, and the Gulf of Mexico, and is then reflected by the American coast, and takes a north-easterly course to our own shores, extending beyond Iceland into the North Sea. To this enormous mass of heated water thus poured into our colder sea, we owe the temperate character of our climate, for if it were by any cause diverted into another direction (as, for instance, across the Isthmus of Panama, into the Pacific), we should be frozen into arctic regions of perpetual ice and snow, and Great Britain be only a mass of uninhabitable glaciers. It is to be hoped that the grand water communication now projected across the Isthmus, will not be of sufficient magnitude to incur this terrible evil!

We do not enter into matters of theory, including experiments on radiant heat, geological speculations, the doctrines of fusion and pressure, &c., all of which are probably leading to important results in mechanics, chemistry, and other scientific inquiries; but which, until they assume a frame of practical usefulness, could afford little intelligence of a nature to interest the readers of a popular journal.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday the Sections assembled. In Section A there was a discussion on Luminous Meteors, on which Mr. W. Grove threw the principal light, considering them as a species of revolving planets, revolving in small orbits, which, from their approximation to the earth, could not be seen, except at particular times, when they came across our orbit and threw out meteoric showers.

Mr. Sollitt, of Hull, read a paper on Specula for Reflecting Telescopes; and we were glad to see that the remark we offered, on the call for and cultivation of local talent, was well acted upon at this meeting and that many of the communications from natives were of a very able description. A paper on Oceanic Currents, by Dr. Scoresby; and another, read by Mr. Grove on Dynamical Sequence in Kosmos, concluded the sitting.

In Section B, Professor Johnston delivered a short address on the importance of Chemistry to arts, manufactures, agriculture, and civilisation generally.

Professor Hunt, Professor Stokes, Mr. Claudet, and others, discussed the subject of the Chemical Action of the Solar Radiations, which lasted nearly three hours, and was followed by some very useful information, especially on the grape and potato diseases.

Professor Hunt's discovery, a means of increasing the production of germination in trees and plants, had, he stated, been tried by an extensive gardener, Mr. Marshall, of Edinburgh, who informed him that, by using his invention, it had put £500 a year in his pocket, having raised the vitality of seeds from 40 to from 60 to 80 per cent.

Dr. Price read his paper on the Employment of Pentasulphate of Calcium, as a means of preventing and destroying the grape disease. He stated that experiments had been tried, and that the pentasulphate of calcium was found to arrest the disease, and for years afterwards it never re-appeared, therefore it would be invaluable in the grape-growing districts which are at the present time afflicted with the disease.

A paper on the Preservative Effect of Sulphate of Lime, on Vegetable Substances, by the Chevalier Clausen, detailed the result of experiments made by him on vegetable substances. The process employed consisted in first placing the vegetable substances in a weak solution of sulphuric or muriatic acid (one part of acid to two hundred of water), and subsequently placing them in lime water, of almost the consistency of milk. Upon reversing the process—that is, placing the substance first in the lime, and afterwards in the acid—he found that the process of decomposition was accelerated. The substances more particularly experimented upon were potatoes and beet-roots. The whole of the potatoes were affected, more or less, with the prevalent disease, at the time they were selected; but, upon examining them some time after, the Chevalier found that the diseased part of the potato had not extended itself, as was the case with those which had not been subject to the action of the sulphate of lime. He stated that the flavour of the potato was not in the least affected by the action of the sulphate, and thought that it was probable that their germinating powers were not destroyed by the process. The Chevalier considered the effect of the formation of the sulphate in immediate contact with the vegetable substance somewhat analogous to that caused by galvanising metals—viz, preventing the action of atmospheric agencies. The paper suggested that the results described must, in all probability, lead to the discovery and adoption of some plan by which the total destruction of the potato crop, after being taken out of the ground, might be prevented.

Mr. Sollitt read a paper of much local, and not without general, interest, on the Mud of the Humber; which, on chemical analysis, was found to contain 75 per cent of fine sand and 25 of fertile substances. Thus, the nature of the banks shifting in the river, and the quality of the composition for manure, could be traced for practical purposes.

In Section C, the Physical Features of the Humber were described in a comprehensive paper by Mr. Oldham; in drawing deductions from which he anticipated that the whole of the Spurn Head would be speedily swept away. Mr. Thompson, the Town Clerk of Hull, also read an interesting paper on the Humber and its Geological Features; and Mr. G. Kemp and Dr. Bell (both inhabitants of the place) contributed further illustrations on the Degradation of the Yorkshire Coast, the nature of the soil, &c.; and the business terminated with an account of the Remains of a Hippopotamus found in the Aire Valley, near Leeds, held to be deposited subsequently to the Glacial era, and anterior to "the existence of man on this part of the globe."

In Section D, Collections of various Birds; a notice of Chicken-hatching; and another on the Reproduction of the Lower Extremities of the Thrush; and a paper on the Conferva, occupied the attention of the naturalists.

In Section E, Mr. John Hogg read a paper on Iceland—its Inhabitants and Language, tracing them from the ninth century to recent times. The language is a mixture of the Danish and Norwegian; the country thinly populated; and the people warm-hearted, but constitutionally idle, subsisting chiefly on fish.

Mr. Calvert, recently arrived from Australia, read an important communication on the "Production of Gold in the British Isles;" and readers will learn with surprise in how many districts the precious metal is to be found—viz, in no fewer than forty counties, and over an area of 50,000 square miles, where the clay slates are in a proper direction to adjacent rocks. He classed them as follows:—

The West of England, North Welsh, Mid-England, Northumbrian, Lowland, Highland, Ulster, and Leinster. The West of England region might be divided into three districts—Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Exmouth (or West Somerset). In Cornwall, the tin-streams, which were of the same composition as gold diggings, had long been known to contain nuggets and coarse dust, or hops of gold; but had only been slightly worked, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, at Ladoch. The largest Cornish nugget was not worth more than about ten guineas. The Cornish districts were very rich in gold. The Dartmoor district contained gold in its northern and southern streams. A miner, named Wellington, got about £40 worth of gold at Sheepston; and Mr. C. had obtained gold from the granite by this process. In the West Somerset were four companies for working gold ores. From 55 tons of Poltimore ores, 102 ounces of gold were lately reduced, being at the rate of 16 dwts. per ton, or twice the rate of the St. John del Rey ores. The West Somerset district probably embraced gold sites at Combe Martin and the Mendips. The North Wales district might embrace all the western counties of the principality. There were no reported river deposits, but gold ores had been worked at Carnusian Isso, Berthlwyd, Dolfrwynos, and other places. The Northumbrian regions embraced Alstone Moor; but the chief known gold-field was in Westmoreland and Cumberland. In the Goldscoop mine gold had been found in the copper for ages, and he (Mr. Calvert) had discovered it in many of the ores and rivers of the district. He showed specimens from High Treby, Caldbeck Fells, the Buttermere and Crumwick-road, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Bassenthwaite, and a fine lump of gold goosum, which weighed originally 57 oz. The South of Scotland district had only been worked for its river deposits in Clydesdale and Nithsdale, but in his (the lecturer's) opinion it extended throughout the lowlands. Gold was found in above forty brooks or gullies, and all of the miners have gold for sale, obtained in their holiday excursions. Mr. Calvert mentioned that in the manuscripts of Queen Elizabeth's time the diggers relied on keels, a reddish earth, as an indication of gold, and the miners do so now. He had seen it also in Westmoreland, and had recognised it also in Australia and elsewhere. He found gold in the Lowther Burn, Long and Shot Cleuch Burns, Mannock Water, Keppie Burn, Glengomar, Elyanwater, Goldscoop, and other places. At Wanlockhead he saw gold in the midst of the town. At one place the miners, two years ago, got gold, which at Glasgow they sold for £42. Gold was reported in Perthshire, Fifeshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire. The Highland gold regions were unexamined. Gold localities had been reported in Aberdeenshire and Sutherlandshire. The Wicklow diggings were only shortly referred to. It appears, from returns obtained from the Dublin goldsmiths, that the present supply of the peasantry was about £2000 a-year. In Ulster the peasantry work the auriferous gold mountains in Antrimshire, and the Mayo streams in Londonderry yielded gold. The yearly produce of gold in these islands was now about £5000 a-year, which might be largely increased. The number of gold-bearing streams known was one hundred. Gold had been found in nearly all the clay-slate districts. Many of these were worked in the middle ages, and probably also by the Romans. Gold, in ores, was found associated with silver, lead, copper, iron, and zinc; with quartz, granite, slate, oxide of iron, sulphate of iron. These ores have only been worked of late in Devonshire and Merionethshire. The river deposits were rudely worked by the miners or peasantry in Wicklow, Lanarkshire, Antrimshire, and Devonshire. The washing of gold stuff in our home districts was very rude, and not equal to that in Australia, nor had there been for a long time any deep workings. Many rich gold ores were thrown away, and much metal was produced from which the gold was not refined. The only two gold-fields which had yet been worked had yielded considerable amount—the Lanarkshire district from a quarter of a million to half a million, the Wicklow above £160,000. The largest known nuggets were 3 lb. from Lanarkshire, and others of 2½ lb. from there and Wicklow. The importance of attending to this branch of the national resources was strongly urged. Mr. Calvert concluded by stating that he considered the clay-slate formations of Canada would soon be discovered to be a vast gold-field.

Mr. Findlay read a paper on Oceanic Currents, with a view to shortening the voyages of vessels, by directing them to where such help was available.

In Section F, the Arctic Regions and the Whale Fisheries were largely discussed, as connected with the trade of Hull; and a system of Decimal Currency was propounded by Mr. Rathbone.

In Section G, Mr. Fairbairn, the President, delivered an inaugural address; and the Reaping-machines, and the award of superiority to Mr. Bell's, were fully described and illustrated by models, and with this closed the business of the day, and a dinner at the Railway Station Hotel, at which Colonel Sabine took the chair, satisfactorily concluded the initiation of the British Association at Hull.

FRIDAY.

In Section A, Mr. Robert Russell read a paper on the Action of Winds which veer from the South-West to West, and North-West to North, in which he denied the rotatory theory to be applicable to our high latitudes. Mr. Claudet offered some useful explanations respecting the angle to be given to binocular Photographic Pictures for the Stereoscope. There was an account of curious concentric Irises, seen from Snowdon; and the other papers which occupied the section till half-past three o'clock had no novel facts to demand detailed notice.

In Section B, Professor Hunt read a luminous paper on the Chemistry of Photography; and M. Claudet on the Practice of the Daguerriotype; on which subjects a long discussion ensued. It was maintained that no picture could be taken by the light of the moon, and that the intensity of sun-light was so great, as M. Claudet stated, that a Daguerriotype portrait might be obtained in the thousandth part of a second. The Rev. Mr. Eceley described the process of the transmission of Electricity along the Electric Telegraph; and the President, Professor Johnston, read a paper on the Origin and composition of Rotten-stone, found in the district called the Great Fin, in Derbyshire, and which he held to be a decomposition of the black marble of this country. The practical application of his argument was that an acid existed in the soil, which destroyed lime and other mineralogical substances; and, therefore, that farmers must lime their lands, in order to repair what is thus lost to them. Dr. Daubeny added a philosophical view of the subject, and entirely concurred with Professor Johnston.

In Section C, the difference between Professor Sedgwick and Sir R. Murchison, relative to the Cambrian system of the one, and the Silurian system of the other, was brought forward; and as it is not our vocation *tantais componere lites*, we shall merely remark that the schism helped to thin the meeting of some of the usual, very active, and distinguished attendants of the Association. The papers read related to Ayrshire Fossils, Cleavage in Slate Rocks, and the Cornbrash of Gloucester and Wilts, which was found to be of agricultural value.

In Section D, nearly the whole time of the meeting was spent in a debate upon the Microscopic Observations on Pyonogonidae, a minute species of crustacea and diatomicea, found in the neighbourhood of Hull, and which was not clearly made out to be either a primitive organisation of nature, or vegetables, or animals, or something else.

In Section E, Dr. Latham read a paper on the Earthmen, Aztecs, Zulus, and other varieties of the human race, now exhibiting in London. The Zulus he held to be between the Kafir and real negro. The Earthmen are members of the Bushman family or Saab branch of the Hotentot. Of the two (supposed to be full-blooded) Australians (not yet exhibited), we were told their locality is the parts about Cape York, their language the Cowraga. The height of the taller of the two was 5 feet 10 inches, of the shorter 5 feet 9 inches; the chest well developed, but the lower extremities so attenuated as to show that the representations of the two Australians in Dr. Prichard's one-volume edition is by no means exaggerated. The skin black—forehead prominent (the capacity of the skull being small)—sclerotic, yellow—no-e broad at the base, aquiline, and very characteristic. They held little conversation with each other—so little that, at first, they were supposed to either belong to hostile tribes, or to speak mutually unintelligible languages. This however was found, on examination, not to be the case. Temperament, gloomy in one, lively in the other; neither, however, seemed to be susceptible to the influences of kind treatment; on the contrary, they showed visible signs of emotion on parting with the people of the house wherein they had passed a fortnight, showed great power of that kind of imitation which consists in telling a story in dumb show. Their hair was more crisped and curled than straight; and this is, perhaps, the most important of their physiognomy. Of the Aztecs, readers have heard enough.

In Section F, Dr. Cooper, one of the zealous and efficient secretaries for Hull—the other, Mr. Jacobs, being no less so—read two papers on the Cholera of 1849, and the other Diseases of Hull; the Rev. J. Selkirk, chaplain of Hull Gaol, one on Crime in the same locality; and Mr. Wm. Newmarch, a communication on Certain Researches relative to the New Supplies of Gold, and the circulation of bills of exchange. Mr. Selkirk entered largely into the causes of crime, such as drunkenness, promiscuous dwelling in filthy and crowded habitations, &c.; and in speaking of the number of offences which swell reports being often committed by a few individuals, it was mentioned that some were convicted twenty or thirty times within a few years; and the Rev. Mr. Piper instanced a family with which he was acquainted, of which sixteen members had been transported, their venerable father having never ceased to impress upon them this wholesome advice: "Never steal—near home!"

In Section G, the steam navigation of Hull, a rotatory-valve engine, and several other mechanical improvements, usefully occupied the time of this section.

After a well-supplied ordinary, the president in the chair, in the evening, Mr. Phillips delighted a crowded audience with an excellent lecture on the geology and geography of Yorkshire.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday only three sections (A—Mathematical, B—Chemical, and G—Mechanical) met; the majority of the visitors employed themselves in inspecting the noble docks, various manufactories, public institutions, all of which were liberally thrown open, and other "lions" of Hull. The prison appears to be one of rigid discipline, but humanely conducted; and the learned Recorder, Mr. Warren, who attended the meeting, speaks favourably of the management and the effects produced upon the unhappy prisoners. We found the baths and wash-houses well arranged, both in construction and administration, and consequently learnt with more regret, that they were not so popular as they ought to be in such a town as Hull, where cleanliness would indeed be next akin to godliness, and a blessing to the order of inhabitants who now neglect the cheap and ready means provided for them;—they are declining rather than increasing.

Of the manufactures, that which struck us as the most novel and important for domestic purposes was Mr. Hassell's new form of a Retort for Gas from coal, oils, or vegetable substances, whereby a larger amount of gas is obtained than can be done by an ordinary retort. The source of supply is also interesting. The articles now consumed at the Britannia Works are vegetable materials, both solid (in the shape of bricks), and liquids; and the gas obtained from these is not only free from all deleterious vapour, but of about thrice the brilliancy of coal gas, five feet giving a light of 32 standard candles! Though consumed in immense factories, the apparatus is also chiefly designed for, and applicable to, private mansions; and it is no small recommendation to this use that the gas is obtained at a cost considerably below that of coal gas, and the invention altogether offering a considerable saving in the expense of illumination.

In section A, the Moon was the great orb of attraction; and, besides, Mr. Nasmyth's magnificent representation was further illustrated by drawings of parts on a large scale, to assist Mr. Phillips in his lucid explanation of phenomena ascertained by the committee appointed at Belfast to inquire into the physical character of the luminary, as compared with that of the Earth; and their assiduous devotion of Lord Rosse's telescope, at Parsonstown, to that purpose. The map looked like a collection of Stonehenges, studded with circular rings, presumed to be mountains produced by extinct or existent volcanic action; and ranges of mountains resembling Alps and Apennines; and dark spaces, held to be deep valleys (or, by a vague hypothesis, seas); and shadows so cast as to prove the height and something of the forms of the elevated portions; and luminous streaks, the nature of which is unknown, and especially of one very remarkable, which extends quite across the disc, over mountain and valley—which seems to overturn the theory that these radiations might be rivers; and, in our opinion, militates against the idea that they might be prodigious fissures, filled up with molten matter, as of metal. In short, though in the way of adding much to our knowledge of our lovely satellite, we are not yet enabled to have an Ordnance survey of her face, nor to ascertain, by engineering, whether the material substance of her mountains is sufficient to fill the valleys out of which they rise. It was, nevertheless, amusing, as well as instructive, to learn from Mr. Hopkins that we might soon arrive at safer deductions respecting the surface of the Moon than we could respecting the Earth, since we had the power to examine the whole of the former at one view, whereas we could only make out the prominent feature of the latter imperfectly in detail. The principal novelties mentioned by Mr. Phillips was the discovery that the rings were not perfect, but occasionally broken up by lacunae; that the prominent one called Cassendi, about forty-eight miles in diameter, had, apparently, smaller hills in the interior, or crater; and that, by the instruments and observations already employed and made, it was possible to point out

objects not more than 500 feet in breadth. The examination ought to take place under three aspects:—

1st, a little after the Sun rises on that part of the spherical surface; 2nd, when the Sun is on the meridian of that part; 3, a little before the Sun sets upon it. By this arrangement, each part of the surface may be delineated and described under three directions of sunlight, two of them, one and three, suited by long shadows to discover the inequalities of level, and the other, two, aiding by a vertical incidence to make apparent the unequal reflective powers and different colours which characterise the different lunar regions and the systems of brilliant stripes which are connected with certain lunar forms. Then the age of the Moon, when a drawing is made, should be stated to the second decimal of the day. The objects to be chiefly attended to were the steepness of the slopes; in ring mountains the difference of level between their exterior and interior bases; the curvature of their interior, whether greater or less than that of the general surface; whether the brilliant stripes are elevated above the ground where they pass, and the angle of illumination at which they disappear; slopes, height, and breadth of the soft ridges in the *mare*, or sea (though it must by no means be considered as a sea); the external fragments round ring mountains, and the relation between mass of wall and area of depression.

An interesting conversation took place (Professor Stokes in the chair), in which Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Grove, and others, discussed the applicability of photographic art to the continued investigation of the lunar surface. It seemed to be agreed that excellent photographs could be obtained by the collodion process; and then, the scale being enlarged, that the study of every feature would be more distinct and accurate in results.

Dr. Buist, on the Currents of the Indian Seas, pointed out geographical and natural phenomena, which, if carefully ascertained and attended to, would improve the navigation in that quarter of the globe. A communication, by Sir D. Brewster, on Optical Science, and other short papers, closed the sitting.

In Section B, Mr. Gassiot read an interesting paper, on the Decomposition of Water under pressure by the Galvanic Battery. He entirely confirms, by a series of experiments, the law laid down by Faraday.

Section G was chiefly occupied with the subject of Railway Collisions, and the propositions of inventors to prevent these accidents; but as nothing determinate was elicited, we abstain from report.

* In a minute, with some addition of iodide of iron to render the process more sensitive; the more necessary, as the librations, or oscillating motion, in the Moon makes observations very difficult.

(Continued on page 237.)

HORTICULTURAL FETE IN AUCKLAND PARK.

THIS very interesting Fête took place on the 2nd inst., in Auckland Park, which had been kindly offered for the occasion by the Bishop of Durham. His Lordship's princely residence, Auckland Castle, is situated in a beautiful and extensive park, through which runs a winding stream, with rocky and precipitous banks, crowned with noble forest trees. High above this stream, in a well-wooded declivity, stands the episcopal residence, which, as seen from different places in the park, forms a most majestic object. It was on one of the rocky promontories above this stream that a spacious marquee was erected, in which the exhibition of fruit and flowers took place. The spot was judiciously selected, both for convenience and natural beauties. The castellated building near the marquee, which forms so picturesque a feature in the landscape, is a winter-house, in which to feed the deer, of which there is a plentiful supply. Under the colonnades an efficient band was stationed, adding the charms of music to a scene in itself most beautiful.

The show of fruit and flowers was most excellent, evincing much taste and skill on the part of the exhibitors. The attendance of visitors was very great, and would have much more numerous had the weather been more propitious. But unfortunately the sky was clouded, and frequent showers fell during the day. However, the admirers of nature and art were not to be deterred by an occasional shower; and many hundreds, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were collected together. This is the third time within the last month or two that the Bishop, with a kind and liberal spirit, has thrown open his grounds for the amusement of his neighbours; and it cannot but be a source of satisfaction to him that he has ministered so much to the amusement of so many hundreds, who, we doubt not, felt grateful to his Lordship for his kind consideration.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE STRAND.

The inquest upon the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were killed by the falling of the house in the Strand, on Thursday week (and illustrated and described in our last Number), was held on Saturday, at the vestry-room of St. Clement Danes, before Mr. Langham.

The inquiry created increased interest from the circumstance that Mr. George Rowe, the foreman of the works, had died the same morning, about an hour before the sitting of the jury.

At ten o'clock the jury were empanelled on the bodies of Robert Thompson (aged 49), Sarah Thompson (aged 44), George Dunn (aged 21), and George Rowe (about 54); and, at the suggestion of the coroner, they proceeded to view the site of the accident, and afterwards the bodies, in King's College Hospital.

Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the Messrs. Lucas; Mr. Charles Few, for the Duke of Norfolk, on whose property the premises stood; Mr. Ford (Rogerson and Ford), for Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons; Mr. Aldridge, for Mr. Abrahams, under whose charge the works for the new buildings were progressing; and Mr. Hawkins, for the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and the deceased George Dunn.

The principal evidence adduced was (relative to the finding the bodies and the cause of death) by Mr. Thomas Skeel, who said:—

I reside at 42, Norfolk-street, Strand, and am a surgeon. I was called to attend the deceased persons on the morning of the accident. I first saw Mr. Thompson when he was taken out of the ruins. I also saw Mrs. Thompson taken out of the ruins, just from the lead flat in the rear of my house. I was called to see Mrs. Thompson, but not the others. I have since examined the bodies, and the deceased George Dunn. Mr. Thompson's features were pale, but not at all distorted; and there was not the slightest abrasion even of the skin. The body generally was not at all mutilated, and I could discover no fracture of the limbs or ribs.

Mr. Skeel then described the appearance of the other bodies; and stated that, from the appearances, he should say that these three persons had died from suffocation, in the absence of other evidence.

The evidence of the servant girl, who so fortunately escaped, is interesting. Her name is Elizabeth Stanhouse, and she appears about eighteen years of age. She said:—

I am now living at 42, Lloyd's-row, Clerkenwell. I was a waistcoat-maker at Mr. Thompson's, and have been with him six years. I was in the house when the fall occurred, about a quarter to eight o'clock. I was in the kitchen when I heard a slight crack. It was a very slight crack, and appeared to come from just where I was standing, close by the pavement in the area. I threw myself down, as I heard the house was not safe, instead of running up-stairs, and I fell on the steps leading into the cellar. I was stunned, and before I could recover I heard a noise like thunder, and all was perfectly dark. None of the ruins fell upon me, but blocked up the vault door so that it made the place extremely dark. I was there, I think, about an hour and a half, screaming and crying out for aid, before any of the bricks were removed. The rubbish was moved from off the grating where the coals were let down, and I then turned the gas off at the meter, which was in the cellar, as I feared an accident, and I was nearly suffocated by the escape of it. About five minutes before the house fell down, I had left Mrs. Thompson in the parlour. She was dressing at the time. Mr. Thompson was standing in the back shop, between the parlour and the front shop. The distance between Mr. and Mrs. Thompson was about as far as from here to the windows (about five yards). George Dunn was standing on a short pair of steps at the shop door. I ran down stairs to get a bottle of ale for breakfast, and I never saw any more of them after I did so.

The evidence of Mr. Bush (a master builder and carpenter) went to show that every precaution had been taken to secure the house during the digging of the foundation for the new houses:—

I was called in by Mr. Thompson to examine the wall about twelve months since. That was to ascertain whether it would be requisite to pull the wall down when the houses were taken down. I stated to the surveyor's clerk that as it was a first-rate house, the new houses might be erected without pulling down the wall, as Mr. Thompson had a great objection, on account of his business. They wished for Thompson's leave which I gave them by letter, at his request. I examined the house some fifteen or twenty times more, at Mr. Thompson's request; the last time on last Tuesday. There was nothing to indicate any settlement up to that time, which was about two in the afternoon. I went into the vault and passed out through the opening in the wall under the parlour, not under the main house. I saw Mr. Rowe there, and he said he could not get bricklayers, as they were then very scarce. The ground was there three or four feet below the brickwork of the wall, but that was not the main wall of the house. He then explained how he intended to carry up the wall of the lead flat. The back parlour projected beyond the line of the house. The wall of the house appeared to me to be sound. I was at the time satisfied of the security of the wall of the house.

After some further evidence, it was agreed to adjourn the inquest to Monday next (the 19th inst.)

HOTEL CHARGES.

ALL the world is on its travels. The Clubs are deserted—and London misses the "old familiar faces" of the Senate, the Exchange, and the learned professions. It is discovered by a locomotive public that English Hotels are not what they ought to be; and that extortion is but too often the rule, and not the exception merely. A furious and not undeserved onslaught has, therefore, been directed, in the columns of a powerful contemporary, against the whole fraternity of innkeepers. John Bull, as personified by a whole host of "CONSTANT READERS," long suffering in silence, has rushed into print in despair, and libelled—if truth be a libel—the whole "guild" of hotels, by printing their bills, exhibiting in all the odium of type those hieroglyphics which he had previously crumpled up in disgust, flung to the railway winds, or consumed in lighting a dear bad cigar. Travellers ask why hotel living should be one hundred percent when private living is not more than twenty-five per cent cheaper on the Continent than in England? And now that for a few shillings, in a few hours, a man can transplant himself from the costly and monotonous fare of the insolent and grasping innkeepers of Dover to the artistic variety of the *tables d'hôte*, and bland suavity of the landlords, of the Rhine, the rapid comparison, either going or returning, seems to add insult to injury.

The fact is that the innkeepers of England offer one more instance of the difficulty with which a system, established and reared under a Protective monopoly, adapts itself to altered circumstances. Inn licences are a monopoly in the hands of the magistracy. In the good old times the peer and the squire provided for a dependent by putting him into an inn. In those days the profits of hotel-keeping were derived from posting and port wine: four horses and four bottles of port went together in the bill of every respectable man. Travellers, if comparatively few, were wealthy. Wax lights—the master bringing in the first dish, followed by the whole obsequious array of waiters, were only imitations of the style in which the guest was presumed to live. It is the weakness of Englishmen to desire to be taken for great personages, and to be willing to pay for the mistake; this weakness innkeepers have successfully preyed on. Charges very suitable for a Duke, with his chariot and four, and valet following in a chaise, have been submitted to by the Browns and Smiths, lest an innkeeping chorus—from barmaid to boots—should declare Smith or Brown "no gentleman." When stage-coaches began to intrude on the domain of post-horses, those who ventured to avail themselves of the cheaper conveyance were punished for their "meanness" by bad dinners, short time to eat them, high charges, and careless attendance. The march of temperance in high quarters has put an end to port wine profits. Travellers are punished by diminutive pints and imaginary quarts, for not drinking like their forefathers. The extension of railways has extinguished the trade in post-horses—by which some of the largest inns in the country were supported. The result has been the closing of a number of splendid establishments on the main roads. Even in towns like Sheffield and Bristol, well-known high-charging hotels, like the Bush and the Tontine, have been converted to other uses. Travellers cannot be compelled now to stay, sup, sleep, and breakfast, whether they will or not. The economical have the option of biscuits, sherry, and the night train. Those innkeepers who are wise in their generation—and there are a few—have adopted a moderate scale of charges, so as to attract and make up by numbers what they lose in wealthy customers. Thus, we find the chief hotel of Birmingham obliged to condescend to open a Commercial Travellers' Room; others expect, by reducing quarts to pints, and pints to gills, by shaving hard and close those they catch, and trusting to a constant supply of strangers, to make up the profits lost by the altered system of travelling. The late war, when the Continent was closed, is the period to which veteran innkeepers look back as the golden age of their class. Then pleasure-seekers could neither escape to nor compare their demands with the more moderate Continental charges. Now the Continental system of innkeeping, especially that of Germany, has given the public a lesson from which, though long in learning, they seem determined to profit.

The great railway companies are very much to blame for the impediments they have thrown in the way of a cheaper hotel system. At the extremity of every line hotels have been erected in situations which virtually monopolise all the best traffic. These hotels, built on a scale of great magnificence, are burdened with a proportionate rent. To meet these rents, the landlords are permitted to make charges which seem framed on the principle of increasing every item, and then putting, in addition, a daily charge for servants.

In answer to the protests against hotel bills, it is all very well to urge the higher scale of expenses in rent, wages, taxes, and price of provisions. Without stopping to analyse these items, although the majority of the fixed expenses, taking the short season into consideration, are as high in the chief towns of the Continent as in England; it is sufficient to point out that the scale of charges paid by commercial travellers, if applied to ordinary travellers would at once remove the cause of the present outcry, and induce thousands not only to travel more, but to travel in England instead of on the Continent. Tunbridge Wells is as pleasant as most of the watering-places on the Continent; but, under the present system, who will go into that abominable den of extortion, to be vexed as well as robbed, when France and Germany are open to him? The expenses of travelling in England might be made moderate as well as profitable, if English innkeepers saw their own interest. For example, the expenses of a commercial traveller—for breakfast, with meat; dinner, with a pint of wine; and tea, including servants—do not exceed, and often fall under, 12s. a day. If, as is common in these temperance days, dinner be turned into tea, with meat, there is a further diminution; and for this sum the best of everything in season is provided. While in the coffee-room the solitary pleasure traveller is sitting down to stale fish and a thrice-roasted fowl, at 4s. 6d., on the other side of the way the commercial man is enjoying the choicest viands for half the money.

We cannot compel innkeepers to change their system; but self-interest will soon compel them to encourage pleasure-travelling by moderate charges, if means are adopted to make known

the names of those who are willing to give the good, plain entertainment to which the middle-classes are accustomed in their own houses, at moderate rates. There are sensible innkeepers of this class much despised by their high-charging competitors: let us know their names, and support them.

A few years ago it was impossible to get so good a dinner in London for seven shillings as we now get in the Strand or the City for three shillings. It is only needful to extend to the great line of traffic the principles which have established the good cheap dining-houses of London.

But the Railway Companies can and ought to give some active aid towards Hotel Reform, and put down the absurdity of treating every first-class passenger as if he were a Duke or a millionaire in disguise. Perhaps those who have the management of the "Lord Warden"—an hotel much needed in rapacious Dover, and one of the most splendid buildings of its class in Great Britain—will set the example.*

In order to show how splendour of architecture, abundance of accommodation, the best fare, and the most careful service, may be made consistent with moderate charges, we annex the following particulars of the Hotel system in the United States, in connection with the Mount Vernon Hotel, New Jersey, with which we have been furnished by an American correspondent:—

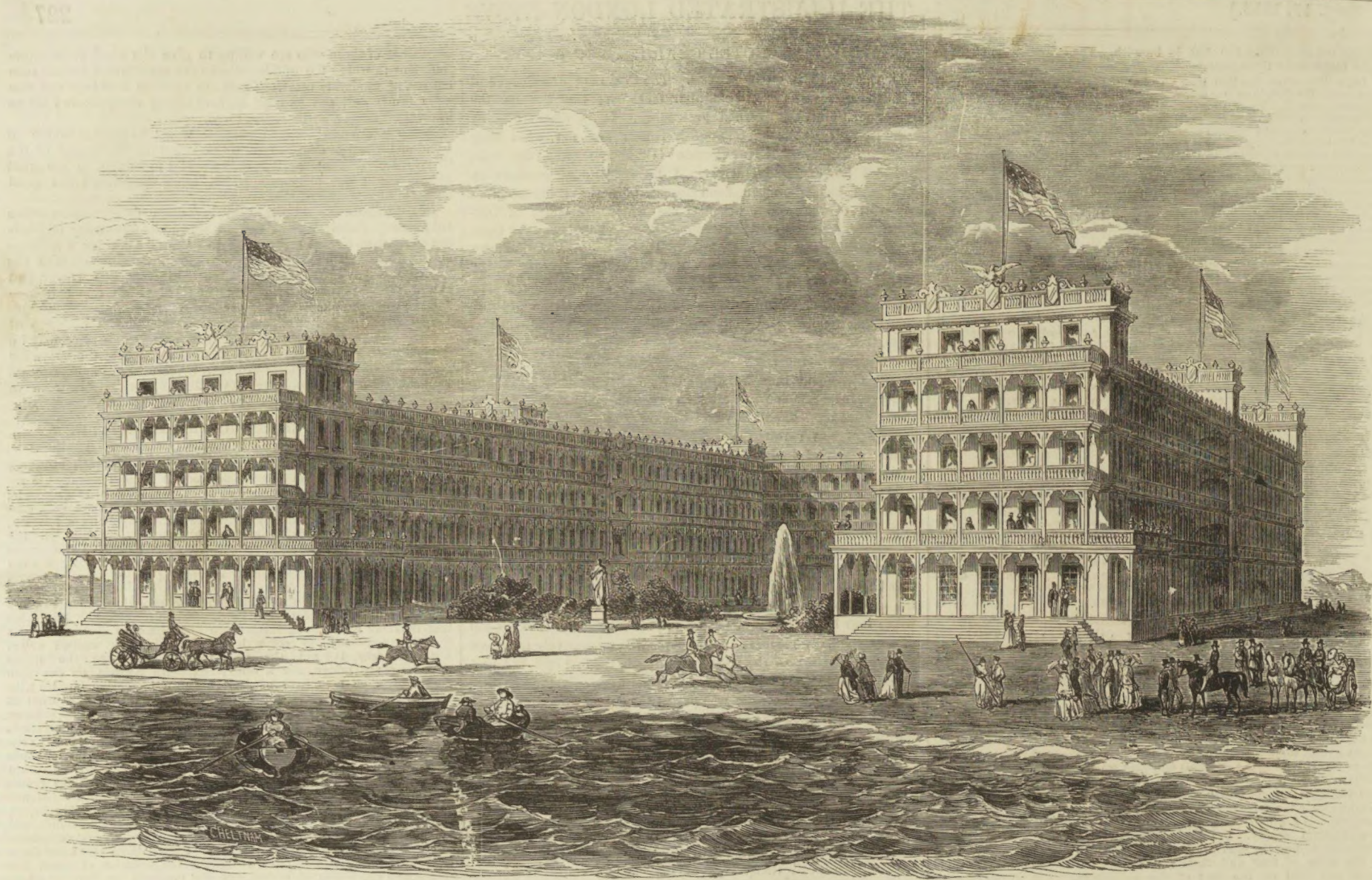
THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY (U.S.)

AN American hotel typifies the American character and the American continent. The grandeur and vastness of the natural scenery are reflected in the daringness of mind and ambitious ingenuity of the people, and are again reflected in whatever an American manufactures, constructs, or builds. The country which has a Mississippi and a Niagara, whose coast on one side is washed by the Atlantic and on the other by the Pacific, whose prairies are as extensive and apparently limitless as oceans, and whose mountains are more than Alpine in height, must have everything else in proportion. Jonathan feels that he has a firm footing in the world; that he has ground enough to stand upon, and no fear of capsizing. Hence results a certain amount of boldness, self-reliance, and intrepidity. He has no fear that the sea will encroach upon his island to such an extent that on any day to come it will be entirely washed away. His boundary is not the Straits of Dover, nor the Rhine and Strasburg bridge, nor a sentry-box, with Austria on one side and Prussia on the other; but, like his own expansive intellect, its beginning is a long way off, and where it terminates, or at what it arrives, is a long way further off still. Nothing doubting that his country is "licked" by creation only, Jonathan must perforce "lick" creation. And this he does—to use one of his own phrases, "to a pretty considerable extent." Everything he constructs must go faster, or shoot farther, or cut more furiously, or explode more completely, or secure more tightly, or hold more comprehensively than that which the representative of any other nation designs, plans, or executes. Hence America excels in high-pressure steam-boats, in electric telegraphs, in fast-sailing yachts, in twenty-barrel revolvers, in reaping-machines, and hotels. That Jonathan should exceed in hotels seems, on first consideration, to be matter of surprise. We call to mind hotels, as we know them in France and Germany; we remember the luxuries of some, the means and appliances of others, and the comforts we have found in many; and we wonder that Jonathan—the man who goes on so quickly, does everything so instantaneously, bears hardships with so much fortitude, eschews every effeminacy, and deprecates everything aristocratic—that he should either find the time, or have the inclination, to attempt in any way to emulate the luxurious elegance of Meurice's, or the pleasant places and agreeable arrangements of the fairy-like palace at Baden-Baden. Yet Jonathan does emulate them, and, still more, he surpasses them. He is as great in hotels as he is in everything else—sea-serpents and boiler explosions included. He asks himself "Shall I not take my ease in mine inn?" and seeing no possible reason why he should not make himself as easy there as he does everywhere else, he proceeds accordingly to avail himself to the utmost extent of his unlimited ability, of whatever may conduce to his ease and enjoyment in every possible way. Like Sir Charles Coldstream, in "Used Up," he sees no particular reason for going to Rome. What's Rome or Paris to him? If he wants either, he can buy it, and bring it to New York.

"To a homeless man," says Washington Irving, "who has no spot on this wide world which he can truly call his own, there is a momentary feeling of something like independence and territorial consequence when, after a weary day's travel, he kicks off his boots, thrusts his feet into slippers, and stretches himself before an inn fire. Let the world without go as it may! let kingdoms rise or fall, so long as he has the wherewithal to pay his bill, he is for the time being the very monarch of all he surveys. The arm-chair is his throne, the poker his sceptre, and the little parlour, some twelve feet square, his undisputed empire." This is pleasant, homely writing, and suggests ideas of a similar description. But the parlour, "some twelve feet square," in which the author of the "Sketch-book" luxuriates, is not that which would satisfy his countrymen. Jonathan can appreciate the ease, but he must have the elegance; he can enjoy the *otium*, but it must be if he can pay for it *cum dignitate*. To illustrate this the Mount Vernon Hotel may be taken as an example.

This magnificent establishment is not situated in a large city nor in any very populous neighbourhood, but at the quiet watering-place of Cape May, in New Jersey. It has been recently built for the accommodation of visitors who wish to enjoy sea air and healthful recreation. The style is palatial; the dimensions far exceed those of any hotel in England. The building consists of a front, four stories in height, and 306 feet long, and two wings extending backwards at right angles, of similar height, but each 506 feet in length. Enclosed between the wings is a large garden, planted with beautiful shrubs, and having in the middle a fountain of elegant design and elaborate construction. This garden is open at its southern extremity to the sea, between which and the hotel itself a smooth and sloping sandy beach intervenes. In the middle of the front, and in the middle of each wing, there is a large tower, containing two extra stories, and at each angle there is also a tower one story higher than the rest of the building. Balconies and verandahs are continued round the structure in front of each story; and some idea of the great extent of the whole pile may be formed from a statement of the fact that there is one mile and a half of verandah. The basement story is approached on each side by a broad flight of steps; while the towers are surmounted by the American eagle and the stars and stripes of the Union. The architecture is Italian; and the effect produced is that of magnificence and elegance combined. The Hotel is intended to accommodate 3500 guests. It contains that number of sleeping-rooms and beds, besides superb separate drawing-rooms for the ladies and the gentlemen; and saloons for dining, on a scale of extensiveness unparalleled in any building of a similar character. The furniture of these apartments is ornate and costly, and the embellishments are all of the most gorgeous description. Every endeavour has been made to combine the utmost luxury with the greatest comfort; and whatever ingenuity could suggest, or art supply, towards producing that result has been adopted, without regard to the greatness of the expenditure. He must be a Sybarite, indeed, who could find cause to complain of the quality of either his bed or board. And the price he has to pay for it is very different to that which he would have to give for similar accommodation in England. The visitor is charged two dollars and a half per day. This includes his lodging and his meals; but not his wine, his washing, and the servants. The wines are charged extra, and are very high priced. The servants are paid for indirectly, by one dollar a day being demanded for washing. They are not expected to receive gratuities; but the guest who wishes to be waited on well, does not omit to win the good graces of the waiter by a conciliatory fee. In fact, to neglect doing so, is almost equivalent to going without a dinner. The best things will be passed on to some one more liberal, and the ungenerous is likely to be the dinnerless. Nothing is carved at the table; but everything that the most epicurean diner could wish for, provided it be in season, can be had in the *salon à manger*. At the Mount Vernon Hotel there are the best poultry and the best joints to be found in the Union. The soup is sure to be unexceptionable; the fish is of the rarest, and the fruits are of the finest. In this respect it is unrivalled by any Parisian restaurant. Add to which the cookery would do honour to a Ude, a Francatelli, or a Soyer. Lucullus would have said he had never dined better in his life, had he lived to dine at the Mount Vernon; and Colonel West, the proprietor, is not the man to allow

* In our last week's Paper we gave an illustration of the exterior of the "Lord Warden." We this week publish a view of the principal apartment in the building, as it appeared on the occasion of the opening festival. The particulars were sufficiently noticed in our last.



THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY (U.S.)

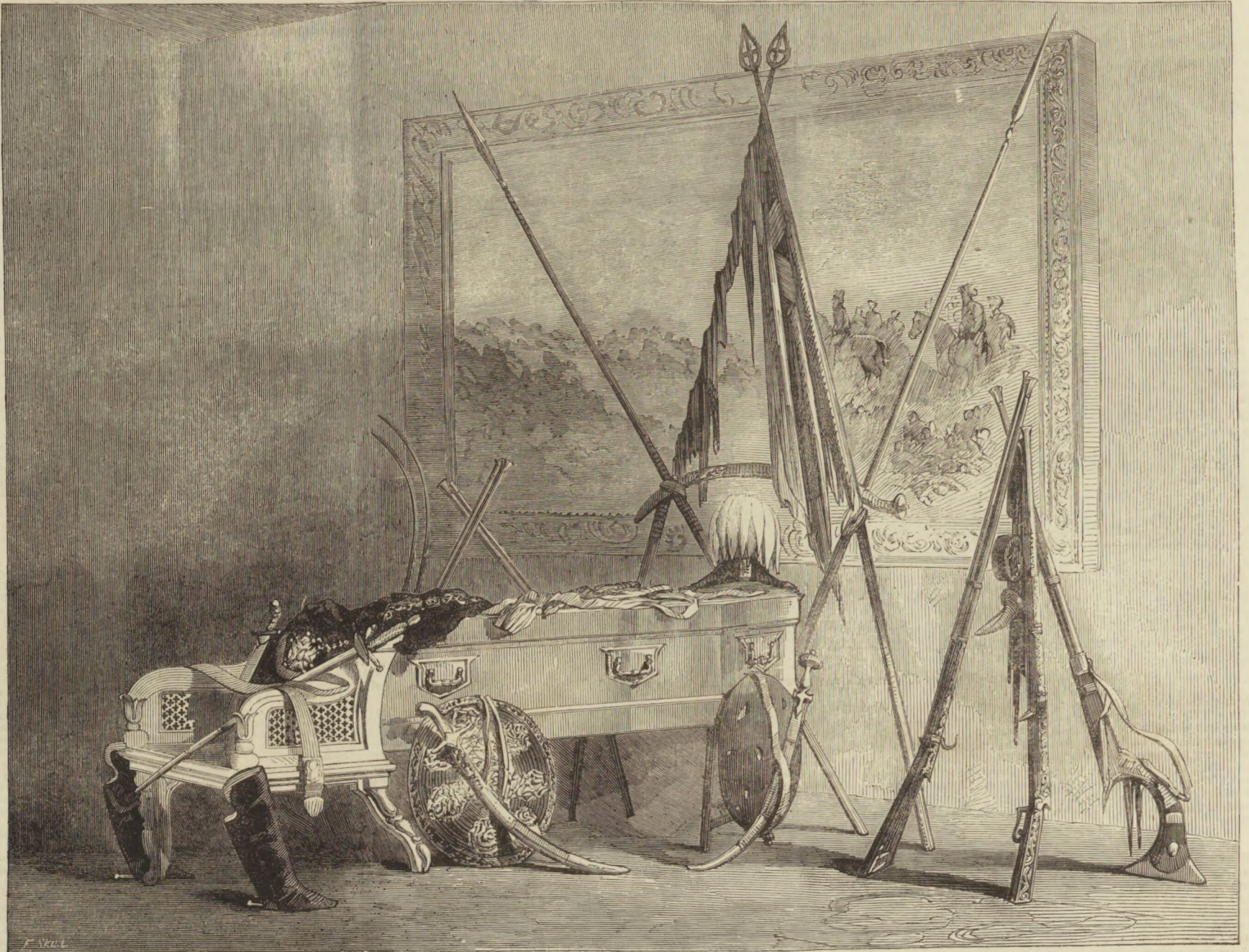
his guests to look back with regret at the good fare they may have left behind them elsewhere. Every guest has his bath in his bed-room, and there are hot and cold water taps for his use when he pleases. The establishment is lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises; and so extensive is the building, that it contains 125 miles of gas and water-pipes—indeed, it has pipes enough in it to supply any moderately-sized town. Each room is complete in itself, and con-

tains all the conveniences necessary for the comfort of its inhabitant. But there is one apartment known as the "Bridal Chamber," on which all the art of the decorator and the upholsterer has been lavished with the most unsparing profusion; still, however, producing a chasteness of effect combined with the very perfection of ornamentation. This exquisite apartment is always engaged for weeks before-hand. No wedding being fashionable, unless the happy pair secure this elaborate room for their tempo-

rary residence. It lets at from £8 to £10 per day. The daily receipts of the whole establishment are very large. For instance, there are 3500 rooms, and these are always full. They let at 2½ dollars daily, and hence realise £1750 per diem. There is no other hotel in the world, the receipts of which approach to this immense sum; and there is no other hotel where the visitor receives better accommodation or greater luxury at so small a cost.



THE DINING-ROOM AT THE "LORD WARDEN," DOVER.



THE REMAINS OF SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER LYING IN STATE AT OAKLANDS, NEAR PURBROOK, HANTS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER.

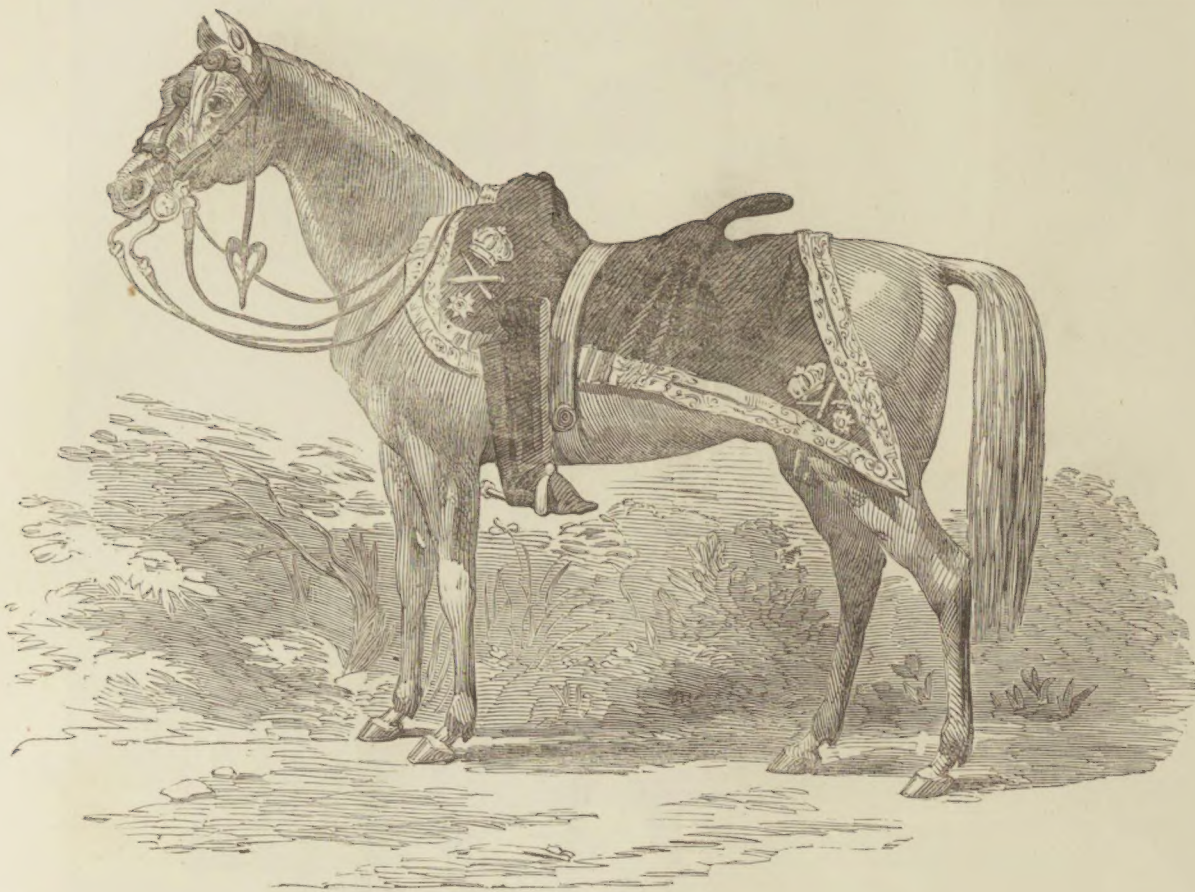
THE interment of this great and gallant soldier took place at Portsmouth on Thursday, last week. Sir Charles not being in active employment at the time, the funeral was not a military one; but the spontaneous respect testified for his memory by all classes, military and civil, was of so impressive a character as to more than compensate for the absence of military display. The universality of respect bespoke a feeling

which has been thus ably characterised by a contemporary:—"That as star after star dies out from among that bright constellation that has irradiated the paths of our army and navy in that 'war of giants' which shook the civilised world, we act as though we felt some regret that while its light was still left to us we did not regard it with greater attention, and pay it a tribute of loftier admiration. The people, so long as its brains are not bound up with cotton-twist, its heart stuffed with calico, and its eyes blinded by steam, knows its great men by instinct, but too often the recognition is made as it beholds their funeral obsequies. War, that

terrible necessity which is co-existent with the individualities of states and empires, and which is only to be destroyed by the obliteration of all the geographical definitions which mark their limits, is still the *ultima ratio* of nations; and he who can best use the weapons of that dreadful and most trenchant rhetoric will so long be invested with the old heroic grandeur in the minds of his fellow-countrymen. We recognize in the warrior who vindicates the honour or defends the liberties of his native land one whom Heaven has gifted with special qualities for the holiest of objects. Whether he be clothed in the steel-plate of



FUNERAL OF SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, AT PORTSMOUTH.



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER'S FAVOURITE CHARGER, "RED ROVER."

Sidney, or the scarlet coat of a Napier, we do homage to the generous courage, the chivalrous spirit, the grand and simple characteristics of those *fulmina belli* which have cleft their fiery way through the enemies of our name and nation, and have broken down their legions, and turned the tide of victory around our banners."

In anticipation of the said ceremony, the Town Council of Portsmouth met on Wednesday, when it was resolved that the Mayor, Aldermen, and officers of the Corporation of Portsmouth, should attend the funeral; and, at the same time, a letter of condolence was addressed to Lady Napier.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

At Oaklands, where the hero breathed his last, was presented the impressive scene which our Artist has depicted on the preceding page. Sir Charles Napier expired under the old colours of the 22nd Regiment, for his son-in-law, Major M'Murdo, took those glorious relics from the corner of his chamber, and fastened them to the head of his open bedstead before breathing ceased. His remains subsequently lay in state: the head of the coffin immediately beneath the fine picture of "Meane," by Jones; and the glorious colours of the 22nd hanging over it. On each side of the corpse is an Indian spear, and around are Belooch shields, sabres, matchlocks, and other trophies taken in battle. At his feet is the Chief Ameer's white marble chair of state, over the back of which are arranged the General's military orders, his Grand Collar and Cross of the Bath. On the seat lie his own sword of service, and other accoutrements worn in fight. Beside the coffin are two swords of honour—one presented by the Earl of Ellenborough, the other by the officers of the 102nd Regiment, which he commanded in a victorious expedition against the Americans. Last, and most esteemed of all, is placed, close beside him, a sword of honour presented by the Belooch Sardars, his desperate enemies in war, but, after experiencing his government in peace, his fervent admirers and firm friends; for, when his power was over, those generous men gave him the sword, as a testimony that they regarded him as the pacificator and benefactor of their country; therefore it lies beside him in death.

THE FUNERAL.

On Thursday, the day of the funeral, vast number of persons began to assemble on the line of the route to be taken by the mournful cortege. The number present was estimated at 50,000. The majority of the shops of the town being closed, the general aspect of the borough was one of deep and general mourning. The moment the people of Portsmouth heard of the movement which was made to surround the simple and unostentatious funeral of the conqueror of Scinde with some sort of popular sentiment, and to give it a public character, which the wishes of the deceased, and of his friends, seem to forbid—at all events, to deprecate—they joined in it with the utmost enthusiasm. The town of Portsmouth acted warmly and readily the instant that the officer commanding the garrison at the time gave them the initiative. Few of us who were present at the funeral of the Great Captain in St. Paul's, at the close of last year, can forget the "sensation" of sympathy and respect which ran through that vast multitude as they beheld the veteran lieutenant, who had borne so distinguished a share in the most daring and gallant of the many daring and gallant actions emblazoned on the colours of our Peninsular regiments, hobbling stiffly up the aisle, all seamed and scarred and battered by bullet, bayonet, sword, and musket-butt, and bearing about him the traces and proofs of his long and desperate service. There was a murmur at the moment—"There is Sir Charles Napier!" and as one saw that eagle face, that bold strong eye—caught, in fact, the "aquiline" expression of the whole countenance—he felt there was "a mighty man of battle" before him. The feeling that he was so indeed—that he was a great soldier and an excellent citizen, no doubt, prompted the people of Portsmouth to observe the day of his funeral with all honour; and it must be said that they kept it befittingly. For two hours before the cortege was appointed to pass, nearly all the shops in the High-street and along the route to the burial-ground were closed, and all had their shutters up.

The inhabitants of the remotest part of the town of Gosport, of the island of Southsea, and of villages and towns all along the coast, left their houses, and poured into the streets, or procured seats in the windows of houses commanding the view. All along High-street the houses were crowded from the ground to the roof; and, in many instances, indeed, even the house-tops were occupied by men and children. The ramparts at the Landport, the Platform Battery, and the ramparts by the beach, near the church, were all covered by a dense mass of people.

The troops who took part in the proceedings were understood to be volunteers. No compulsion of any kind was used to secure their attendance. Most of them came from Gosport; and it is just sufficient to say that the little trip to Portsmouth must have cost each of the private nearly all, if not the whole, available portion of their day's pay for the ferry! And yet between 2500 and 3000 men of these much-abused and reviled private of the British army, made the sacrifice cheerfully to do honour to one whose great deeds and name were known to most of them only by hearsay.

Colonel Commandant Menzies, aide-de-camp to the Queen, acting Lieutenant-Governor in the absence of Major-General Simpson, issued the garrison orders in reference to the funeral.

Accordingly, some 3000 men and officers assembled and joined the inhabitants in their demonstrations of regard. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hardinge, came down from London to attend the funeral, following it from Oaklands. The Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Simpson, also repaired to his post and acted as one of the pall-bearers.

The roads from Oaklands to Portsmouth were covered with spectators. All along High-street, from the Garrison Chapel to the Landport gates, there was soon formed a living wall of regimental masonry in green and red and blue and white, with vari-coloured facings and feathers brightening up its layers, and relieving the sombre hues of the bank of civilians at the rear. At the Artillery Barracks a number of naval and

military officers in full uniform assembled in order to join the procession; and Sir J. Graham and the Lords of the Admiralty attended at the same place till the cortege arrived. The First Lord was dressed in a suit of mourning, but the Naval Lords were in uniform. They were joined here by Commodore Schroeder and the officers of the Prussian frigate *Gefion* and corvette *Amazona*, and by M. Vandenberg, the worthy and respected Prussian Consul at the port, who was attired in his consular costume. The funeral cortege left the seat of the deceased General soon after twelve o'clock, in a very quiet and unpretending manner. The hearse and mourning coaches were plain and unostentatious, nor was there any following of private vehicles; but all along the cross-roads of the route, from the mansion to the Landport of Portsmouth, a distance of seven miles, the country people had collected, and with uncovered heads waited till the carriages had passed.

About two o'clock the carriage containing the coffin and the mourning coaches arrived at Landport, and the procession was then formed in the following order:—

<p>Soldiers of the Rifle Brigade.</p> <p>Four Soldiers.</p> <p>2nd Carriage—R. Napier, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel W. Napier, Major M'Murdo, J. Napier, Esq.</p> <p>3rd Carriage—C. Napier, Esq., Mr. Alcock, Mr. J. Alcock, Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier.</p> <p>4th Carriage—The Earl of Ellenborough, Viscount Hardinge, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Napier, Colonel Kennedy.</p> <p>Pall-bearers.</p> <p>Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng.</p> <p>Major Travers. General Hunter. W. Grant, Esq.</p> <p>Sir Colin Campbell.</p> <p>Major-General Simpson.</p> <p>Carriage of the deceased.</p> <p>Lords of the Admiralty.</p> <p>Officers of the Navy and Army.</p> <p>Seamen and Marines' Orphan School.</p>	<p>The Masons of the Phoenix, Royal Sussex, and Portsmouth Lodges.</p> <p>The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Portsmouth, in their robes, and with their insignia of office.</p> <p>Chariot with Dr. E. J. Scott, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Davis and Mr. Perry.</p> <p>Undertakers—Messrs. Marvins.</p> <p>Mutes.</p> <p>HEARSE.</p> <p>Drawn by four Horses.</p> <p>Charger with Trappings.</p> <p>Mourners.</p>	<p>Soldiers of the Rifle Brigade.</p> <p>Four Soldiers.</p>
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In this order they advanced down High-street. The masons all in full mourning, the corporate officers in their robes, the hearse with nodding plumes, and the row of dark carriages, followed by the blaze of uniforms, had an effect all the more striking, perhaps, that no sound was audible save the tramp of feet and the grating roll of wheels, for "not a drum was heard—not a funeral note," save the slow booming of the death-bell, so that a wondrous silence reigned over the whole scene. Major Travers, one of the pallbearers, is the only officer who now remains alive of all who messed and lived and fought with the dead General in Spain, and it is somewhat noteworthy that the very battalions in which they both served should have furnished men to accompany the funeral procession. Mr. Grant is an old personal friend of the deceased. Major-General Simpson, the Commandant of the town, was also an old friend of Sir C. Napier.

The charger of the late General, "Red Rover"—a handsome light bay—which bore him through many a hard day in India, followed the hearse, led by a groom, and decorated with military trappings, while the boots which had so often pressed his sides in the reconnaissance, or the gallop, hung dangling idly to the stirrup leathers. As the officers and seamen passed, the soldiery closed in from the sides of the street, and formed a dense column across it, bring up the rear of the procession. The cortege took about fifteen minutes to pass, and arrived at the entrance to the Garrison Chapel before three o'clock. Inside the humble walls, which serve as garrison chapel, a great number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled; and outside the crowd was very dense. The coffin was removed from the hearse at the entrance of the churchyard; and the chaplain of the garrison (Mr. Milner) meeting it there, proceeded to read the sublime funeral service of our Church. It was observed that the coffin was not highly decorated or over ornate. The inscription on it simply stated that Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, C.B., was born on such a day, and died on such another.

On the lid were the General's hat, with plume, &c., of the deceased. There were two swords upon it also; one of them was worn by the General for many years, and memorably in the last India campaign. The guard was torn up and bent backwards towards the blade from the hilt. This was the work of a musket or gingsal ball at Hyderabad. The second was a *sabre d'honneur*, a very richly mounted and handsome weapon, presented to the General by Lord Ellenborough when Governor-General of India.

When the coffin was lowered into the grave—a plain bricked-up pit, some five or six feet deep, by the side of the path from the gate to the church—and the solemn words "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust" were pronounced, not a few of the old soldiers present were unable to restrain their emotion. As soon as the service was concluded, Sir W. Napier, standing by the side of the grave, turned round to the soldiers, who formed three sides of a square round it, and, as well as we could hear, said,—

Soldiers! There lies one of the best men—the best of soldiers—the best of Christians—that ever lived! He served you faithfully, and you served him faithfully. God is just.

The gallant officer could proceed no further. He had evidently intended to speak something at greater length, but was unable to command his words, and slowly and sadly the group around the grave broke up, and the military filed away. The crowd gradually thinned, and at last nothing was to be seen in the churchyard but the men who were

closing up the mortal resting-place of one of the noblest soldiers England ever sent forth to do her service.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—In your interesting memoir of Sir Charles Napier, you do no notice that the post of first Governor of the new colony of South Australia was offered to, and refused by him, on grounds creditable to his foresight and governing talents, and that it was this offer which produced his work on Colonization. The subject is thus alluded to in Sidney's "History of the Three Colonies":—"The Commissioners first offered the post of Governor to the present distinguished General, then Colonel Sir Charles Napier; but, on being refused a small body of troops as police, and power to draw on the British treasury for money in case of need, he declined the dangerous honour (which ruined the Colonel who did accept it), observing, with wise prescience: 'While sufficient security exists for the supply of labour in the colony, and even forces that supply, there does not seem to be any security that the supply of capital will be sufficient to employ that labour.' Thus Australia lost an active Governor, and India gained a great General. Of the two Governors appointed, one was compelled to overdraw four hundred thousand pounds, and the other obtained a company of soldiers in lieu of an expensive police."

AN AUSTRALIAN.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Lieut.-General W. Napier has written a letter to correct an error into which the biographers of his brother have fallen—the statement that to the late Marshal Soult Sir Charles Napier owed his liberty at Corunna. He says:—"It was not so. Marshal Soult treated him with great kindness, and would no doubt have continued to do so; but he marched from Corunna three days after the battle, leaving Sir C. Napier to the care of Marshal Ney, who protected him for several months; and finally gave him his liberty. The circumstances deserve to be repeated, as showing the generous temper of Ney. His Aide-de-Camp, Captain Clouet, reported that a frigate had sent a flag of truce to inquire if Major Napier was living? Tell them 'Yes, and that he is well. Let him be seen.' Captain Clouet looked expressively at the Marshal, and said, 'He has an aged mother, a widow.' 'Let him go himself, then, to tell her he is alive,' was the response. 'And with Major Napier he freed about twenty-five English soldiers, who had been badly wounded and left behind.'"

THE PENNY POSTAGE.

Looking over an old number of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," dated May 20, 1837, No. 277, I find an article on the system of Penny Postage, then proposed to be adopted. My object in drawing your attention to the subject is to show how much an historian, or author, however well-informed, may be deceived by anticipating the future from that which has resulted from past or present experience. The following extract is taken from the article referred to:—"We have followed Mr. Hill through the whole of his reasonings, and are convinced that he has fallen into an error. We consider this as one of the most visionary schemes ever put forth by a writer on finance. Mr. Hill, like most political economists, commits the blunder of making no allowance for the passions, the feelings, the habits, and stupidities of mankind. At present everybody knows how to put a letter in the Post-office, but under this system proposed only a section of the people would know how to proceed. Reader, imagine every one having to buy stamps beforehand for his letters or having to pay a penny with every letter he submitted to the inspection of the Post-office keeper. You see here that nothing like delicacy of feeling or the preservation of secrecy is taken into account. Every soul who sends a letter is to come under the scrutiny of an officer of Government. But this is not all: the payment of the penny is full as solid an objection. People will pay postage when they receive a letter, their feelings at the moment inducing them to pay any sum that is reasonably demanded; but few like to pay money along with a letter; as small a sum as a penny is, we believe that it would be grudged severely by many, and its exaction would, in effect, ruin the whole project. Looking at human society as at present existing, we are sure that it will never work."

The writer goes on to mention various reasons for the falling off of the postage revenue at that time, and to suggest modes for the future regulation of the tax; mentioning the rates charged in the United States as a precedent to adopt: not exceeding 30 miles, 3d.; 30 to 80 miles, 5d.; 80 to 150 miles, 6d.; and so on. It may appear strange that a journal such as this should contain an article so full of unsound and preposterous argument.—I am, &c.,

Camberwell Sept. 6, 1853.

ROBERT KAINER.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAOL INQUIRY.

This important inquiry has now proceeded over twelve days; and the disclosures of each day have added some new phase of harsh treatment or cruelty. Refractory boys of twelve and upwards were punished by being put to "the crank," the "waistcoat," and the "leather collar." We give an outline description of these articles:—"The labour upon the crank is to make 10,000 turns a-day, the weight of the crank being nominally 5 lbs., but in reality 15 lbs.—a weight too great for a robust labourer. Any lad, not having performed his task, was sentenced to bread and water, and for shouting and breaking his crank he was punished with the strait waistcoat, in addition to the deprivation of his regular food. The jacket is a linen garment, into which the arms are thrust, and fastened by a series of straps behind: a strong leather belt is passed over the arms, restraining them as if they were pinioned, and fastened to the wall. Round the neck is buckled a leather collar, 3½ inches in depth, a quarter of an inch in thickness, and the edges unbound. Upon this the chin is supported. In this pillory, with the straps so tight that the finger could not be inserted between the leather and the skin, the lad was placed for several hours together, and drenched with water to keep him from fainting or "shamming." When released from this torture, he is again placed upon the crank, "the work of a quarter of a horse." With a famished stomach, and enfeebled with the restraint and privation of preceding punishment, he is, of course, unable to do the work, and is left in the cell in the dark, to labour at his dreary task. One punishment alternates with another, until the mind and body are prostrated, and at last the poor boy seeks escape in self murder.

The examination called many of those things into light. One day, last week, several of the boys in the Reformatory School detailed their experience of prison life. Abner Wilkes, of fifteen, was strapped to the wall for breaking his crank; he was unable to feed himself, and even with Mr. Sherwin's assistance he was unable to bite the bread for the collar. A second, William Taylor, quite a boy, was kept without food from Wednesday night till Friday morning; a third, William Barnes, eleven years old, accidentally rung his bell, and was put into the collar for this offence; a fourth, Thomas Lloyd, ten years of age, for rapping on the wall, was sentenced to three days in the collar, three days with bread and water, and fourteen days without bed and gas; a fifth, Isaac Gittings, eleven years, for writing on his tin can, had three days in the jacket, three days' bread and water, three days deprived of chapel, three days no dinner, and fourteen days without bed and gas; for a still more trivial offence three days more bread and water.

The general treatment of the inmates appears to have been mostly of a very severe nature. With respect to the general question of the discipline, it is proved, that the returns made to the Home Office were falsified—especially in respect to the suicides and attempts at suicide. Entry after entry is made that such and such a person died in the infirmary, while he was left to drag out his existence in his cell, without a bed to rest on, but sore and cramped in a hammock. The infirmary, indeed, seems to have been nearly unused, the prisoners generally dying in their cells. Insane prisoners were frequently left alone in their cells, to do as they pleased with themselves; and so far was this system of carelessness carried that prisoners have been known to die in their cells without a creature beside them to receive their last breath.

On Tuesday evening this inquiry was brought to a close. Mr. Lucy, one of the visiting justices, disclaimed all knowledge of the severities and extreme cruelties practised in the goal. He also deposed to having, in concurrence with his brother justices, condemned the system when they became thoroughly cognizant of it, after the death of the boy Andrews whose death gave rise to the investigation.

Mr. W. Wills, the present chairman of the visiting justices, deposed generally that he was not cognizant of the severe punishments which were practised in the goal. He had given directions that the strait-jacket should not be used, except when rendered necessary by the extreme violence of a prisoner, and had never seen the collars before that were produced in the course of that inquiry. The witness admitted that he was one of the borough magistrates who, in their report to the Home-office, expressed their approval of the conduct of Lieutenant Austin. He was now quite shocked to hear of the practice which had been pursued of depriving boys of their food for an entire day. Mr. Wills was examined at great length, but nothing material was brought out which had not been previously stated by other magistrates.

Mr. Perry, the Inspector of Prisons for the Midland District, spoke to having cautioned Lieutenant Austin against the infliction of severe and illegal punishments in January last.

After a few explanations from Mr. James, Mr. Wills, and Mr. Perry, the evidence on all sides was brought to a close.

Some days will most likely elapse before the Report on this painful and unlooked-for evidence can be laid before the public.

A roll of papyrus, purchased at the sepulchral diggings about Luxor, turns out to contain some pleadings at the Greek bar. They are three centuries older than the Christian era, and are said to be older than any known MSS.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

Mr. Brooke still continues to attract crowded houses. Last Saturday's performance was of considerable interest, as it involved a new character, that of *Iago*.—Mr. Davenport undertaking *Othello*. In *Iago*, Mr. Brooke had a character rather of intellect than passion, and one that required subtle elocution as distinguished from vehement demonstration. The performer here, accordingly, is to be seen in quite another light than in *Othello*; and Mr. Brooke affected an air of easy nonchalance and familiarity of speech, that brought him to the ordinary level of stage-power. The assumption of character proved flippant; there was no exaggeration, but there was no profundity. Deep-seated malice was not indicated, though great emphasis was judiciously given to the passages in the soliloquies expressive of his jealous suspicions regarding both *Othello* and *Cassio*. Mr. Brooke's is far from the best *Iago* we have on the boards; that of Mr. Marston is much superior, and Mr. Vandenhoff's leaves it at an immeasurable distance. We were much better pleased, and had much more reason to be satisfied, with Mr. Davenport's *Othello*. In person majestic, in style natural, in disposition gentle, Mr. Davenport's *Othello* has never been exceeded for tenderness, suavity, and pathos. Nowhere was there ostentatious display; but the climax of passion was reached with cumulative power, and the plaudits of the house secured for the proper places in the text. Intelligence, taste, and judicious treatment belong to Mr. Davenport in general; to these qualities, he adds, in the noble Moor, a fine range of emotion, and a magnificent bearing—for the display of which the character affords frequent opportunities, none of which were omitted by this thoroughly good and well-practised actor.

ASTLEY'S.

A change of performances has at length occurred at this equestrian theatre. The new management has selected a classical subject; the new drama beginning with a plastic group, but continuing and ending in burlesque. The piece is entitled "Jupiter's Decree, and the Fall of Phaëton; or, the Fiery Coursers of the Sun." The dialogue is by Mr. W. Suter, whose attempts at humour, however, it must be confessed, are not always of the most salient order. The main effects of the production are the pictorial situations—the falling and the fallen Phaëton, with the Horses of the Sun variously grouped about the chariot, form two magnificent tableaux. For grand and picturesque arrangement these perhaps have never been excelled. There is also a ballet introduced, with Mlle. Christine for its heroine, of great merit, spirit, and purpose. The reception of the new drama was enthusiastic. It was succeeded by the athletic feats and humours of the ring. In this Miss Emily Cooke is the great star rider, and performs feats of extraordinary agility. Her leap through sixteen tissue-papered hoops appears to be a performance of much difficulty. Sufficient impetus to carry the body through the air a considerable distance is required; and even then the result is not to be accomplished without an evident act of intensified and prolonged volition. Miss Emily Cooke, however—though sometimes not until after repeated trials—subdues all obstacles by the force of will; and, with great apparent ease and grace, makes her aerial passage through all the impediments; as if, like Plato's pigeon, she had to encounter no resisting medium. The new management is clearly capable of sustaining the ancient triumphs of the arena; and the "scenes in the circle" still continue to command admiration, as of old, and that "involuntary praise" of wonder which at all times has been the reward of the gymnast and the equestrian.

SADLER'S WELLS.

"The School for Scandal" and "Virginius" have been revived. The *Sir Peter Teazle* of Mr. Phelps is effectively artistic—one of those chaste pieces of individuality, indeed, in which this judicious performer is most potent. His *Virginius*, also, is pathetic, well studied, and effective—notwithstanding the level and measured style of the performance. Not a syllable of the text but is duly weighed. The houses have been well attended.

THE NEW LAW ON RECEIPT STAMPS.—The new law on receipt stamps, which will take effect from and after the 10th day of next month, is of public importance. On all receipts for the payment of £2 and upwards the new duty is one penny, and may be denoted either by a stamp impressed upon the paper whereon any such instrument is written, or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto; and the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue are to provide stamps of both descriptions for the purpose of denoting the duty. In any case where an adhesive stamp is used for the purpose on any receipt, or upon any draft or order respectively chargeable with the duty of one penny, the person by whom it is given shall, before the instrument is delivered out of his hand, custody, or power, cancel or obliterate the stamp so used, by writing thereon his name, or the initial letters of his name, and in such manner as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been made use of; and so that the same may not be again used; and if any such receipt, &c. is not bona fide cancelled, the party giving the same is to forfeit the sum of £10. Any person getting off or removing, or getting the stamp and affixing or using it to defraud her Majesty, is to be liable to a forfeiture of £20. Persons having receipt stamps on hand are to be allowed for the same.

WILLS.—The will of the late Earl of Ducie was proved in London, on the 1st inst., by his brother-in-law James Haughton Langston, Esq., the Hon. Percy Moreton (his Lordship's brother) having a power reserved to him. The personality was sworn under £120,000, which is bequeathed amongst younger sons and daughters, his Countess taking a life interest therein.—*Bequests.*—The late Admiral Sir Charles Buller, K.C.B., has bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Edward Buller, R.N., his residence at Southampton, together with the whole of the furniture, pictures, plates, &c., and his star as Knight Commander of the Bath. The rest of his property, real and personal, is to be divided into four equal parts between his said nephew and three nieces.—Richard Long, Esq., of Penzance, Cornwall, has left to the British and Foreign Bible Society £1000, and to the London Missionary Society £1000.—Mrs. Cluette, of Chester, has bequeathed £200 to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, £200 to the London Tract Society, £100 to each of the following:—The British and Foreign Bible, Church Missionary, and London Missionary Societies; and £100 to the Schools of St. Mary's Church, Birkenhead.

TESTIMONIAL.—A short time since the sum of £13 was transmitted to the Rev. P. S. Desprez and Mr. T. Pinchard, of Wolverhampton, anonymously, for the purpose of purchasing a Bible, to be presented to the Rev. Robert Blincoe (now Curate and Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Luke, Old-street, London), and to bear the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Robert Blincoe, B.A., late Curate of St. George's, Wolverhampton, by an unknown friend, as a testimony of personal esteem, and an appreciation of his courageous and devoted conduct during the cholera of 1849."

MRS. GIBBON, THE AUNT OF THE HISTORIAN.—Among the papers of this lady were found, after her decease, several letters to her from her nephew, Edward Gibbon, the historian, and his friend Lord Sheffield, from which it would appear that the religious views of the former had, at least from the year 1788, undergone considerable change. From one of these interesting letters, shortly to be published, the following is an extract:—"Whatever you may have been told of my opinions, I can assure you with truth, that I consider religion as the best guide of youth, and the best support of old age; that I firmly believe there is less real happiness in the business and pleasures of the world, than in the life which you have chosen of devotion and retirement."—From *Notes and Queries*.

A RELIC OF FERNANDO CORTES.—The Duke de Montpensier has just purchased the humble house which was inhabited by Fernando Cortes, at Castilleja de la Cuesta, near Seville. The Prince, being desirous of transmitting to posterity what may be called a monument of Spanish national glory, is about to have the house repaired, without changing its form, so as to leave it just as it was inhabited by the illustrious Spaniard.

THE BRITANNIA AND MENAI BRIDGES.—A new neighbourhood is rapidly springing up in the district in the immediate vicinity of these far-famed structures; and, before many years have elapsed, a large and populous town will have risen up. The price of land has advanced enormously, ground which four years ago realised 6d. a yard being now worth 12s. A new hotel is about being erected between the bridges, and elegant villas are to be built in the park which was so beautifully designed and laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. In the neighbourhood of Bangor the price of land has advanced amazingly, and such is the all along the Chester and Holyhead line.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Improvements at Greenwich Hospital and in the grounds are being carried out, which will be of much advantage to the locality. The ball and vane near the dome surrounding the Painted Gallery have been rebuilt, as also that over the chapel. At the west end a large space of ground, which has been cleared away, is being covered over with beds of grass, and an extensive gravel walk is being laid down. This is intended for the visitors and the pensioners, who will have a shed erected for them, where they will be allowed to smoke. An elegant iron railing will be erected in front of the hospital, facing the Terrace.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * Our customary Notices are resumed this week, and will in future be continued without intermission.

J. D. M.—It is probable, but not certain. Due notice, however, will be given to our northern friends.
To C. F. S., Bromwich; J. W. S., Boston, U.S.; P. M., of Preston; M. P. E. C., Halifax; and to many others too numerous to specify, our thanks are returned for their obliging communications.
J. S., Dalton.—Quite right. The Kt could have been safely taken.
B. F., of Woolwich.—We are sorry and surprised, too, that you have failed in your laudable endeavour to establish a Chess-club in the regiment. We should have thought the game of Chess, of all others, the most agreeable and congenial recreation for military men.
R. D., Fortshire.—Your very interesting communication on the subject of Russian Chessmen shall appear. The address given is quite illegible.
A. SCHNEIDER.—It is in contemplation, we believe, to publish a list every month in the *Chess Player's Chronicle*.
LOS PREGUNTONES.—1. In the event of the player being reduced to his King and one Pawn or piece, that remaining Pawn or piece may be taken by his adversary. 2. In former times the party stalemated was considered to have won the game. At the present day, stalemate makes a drawn game.
A. K., Albany street; G. McA., Edinburgh; H. W., of Wakefield.—They shall be examined and reported on in our diary.
WAYERLEY.—See the notice, above, to Los Preguntones.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 497.

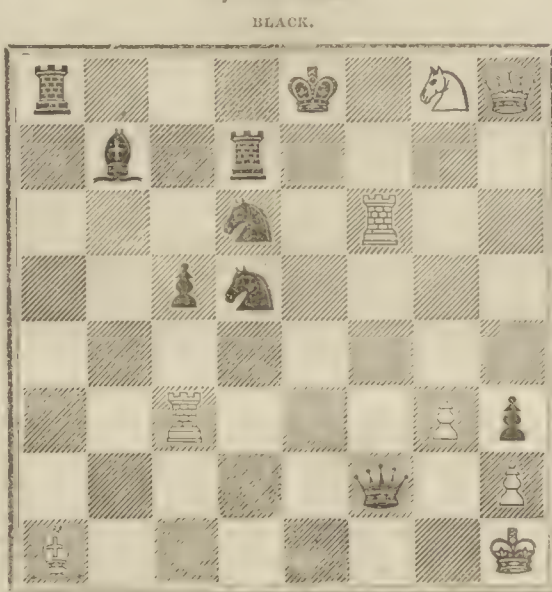
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 4th	R takes Q (best)
2. P takes R	Q to Q 6th (best)
3. P to Q B 8th, becoming a Kt (ch)	K moves
4. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K moves
5. B to Q Kt 8th (ch)	K takes B
6. R to K Kt 8th (ch)	K moves
7. R mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 498.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R sq	B to K 2nd (best)
2. B to Q Kt 4th	R P takes B (best)
3. Q to Q R 8th	Kt from K Kt sq to K B 3rd
4. Kt to K 8th (ch)	Kt takes Kt (best)
5. R takes P (ch)	K takes Kt
6. Q mates	

PROBLEM No. 501.

By M. DE RIVES.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following beautiful Game was lately played between Mr. SCHUMOFF and Prince OURUSSOFF, the younger.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Prince O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to K 4th (d)	Kt takes Kt (e)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B takes Q	B takes P (ch)
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. K to his 2nd	P to K Kt 6th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. P to K R 3rd	K takes B
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. B takes K B P	B to K B 4th (f)
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	22. B to Q 5th	R to K 2nd
7. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th	23. P to K 6th	P to Q B 3rd
8. B to K Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	24. B takes Kt	R takes P
9. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 2nd	25. K R to Q sq (g)	R takes B (ch)
10. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 2nd	26. K to his B sq	P to Q 7th
11. Q to her K 3rd	R to K 2nd (a)	27. R takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	28. R to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
13. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 5th (b)	29. Q takes Q B P	B to Q B 5th (ch)
14. Kt to K R 4th	Kt takes Kt	30. R to Q 3rd	R to K B sq
15. B takes Kt	P takes P	31. Q takes Q B	R takes Q
16. P to K 5th (c)	P takes Q B P		

And White resigned the game.

(a) There is a freshness and originality about the games of the Princes Ourussoff, that render them so delightful as they are instructive to the chess student.
(b) A capital counter-move.
(c) All these moves are excellently conceived.
(d) White might also have taken the Pawn with his Queen.
(e) This, though perhaps unusual, is played with remarkable ingenuity.
(f) From this point Black plays in a most masterly manner.
(g) Q takes P, seems a better move.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game between Mr. BIGLAND, of Leamington, and Mr. ZACHARY, of Kidderminster.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	14. Kt to Q B 4th	P takes P
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. P takes P	P to Q R 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K R 5th	P to Q R 5th
4. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q B sq	B to Q R 3rd
5. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K R to K B 3rd	18. R to K R 3rd	Q R to B sq
6. B to K R 5th	P to K R 3rd	19. Kt to Q 2nd	K B to Q sq
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	20. Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 4th
8. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	21. R to K B 3rd	K to K 2nd
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K 2nd	22. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 5th (a)
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	23. P takes Kt (b)	Q to Q 5th
11. Q to K 2nd	P to Q R 3rd	24. Kt from K R Kt	Q to Q Kt 4th
12. P to K R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	25. Kt to K B sq	
13. B to Q 5th	P to Q Kt 5th		

And White resigns.

(a) This is quite decisive.
(b) If, instead of taking Kt with P, White plays R takes K B P, then—
WHITE. 23. K to Q sq
BLACK. 23. Kt to Q 5th (ch)
WHITE. 24. Q takes R (ch)
BLACK. 24. Q takes R
WHITE. 25. B takes Q (ch)
BLACK. 25. K takes B

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 846.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at Q R 3rd, Q at K Kt 8th, Bs at K 2nd and Q 4th, Kts at K 7th and Q 7th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, Q 2nd, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at his 5th, Q at K R 8th, Rs at K R 4th and Q B 3rd, B at K B sq, Kt at Q 4th, and P at Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 847.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at his 7th, Bs at K R 5th and Q R 3rd, Kts at K B 3rd and Q B 3rd, P at Q R 5th.
Black: K at K B 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 5th, Q B 3rd and 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

REFORM IN AGRICULTURE.—THE DUCIE FAMILY AND ESTATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The unprecedented prices obtained for the live stock of the late Earl of Ducie, at the recent sale at Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire (600 and 700 guineas each for cows), have attracted public attention to the agricultural reforms achieved by his Lordship and his scientific assistants. We propose to take a brief review of those improvements and of the estate generally. First, of the estate and family:—

The principal seat of the family is at Woodchester, near the clothing town of Stroud, in which it has considerable influence. The situation is thirteen miles south from Gloucester. Tortworth Court is another estate, about twenty miles south-west of Gloucester. It is remarkable for its fertile meadows and woodland scenery. The most ancient chestnut tree in England grows there. It is known to have been a tree in the year 1216. Atkins, in his county history, describes it (130 years ago) to be several trees grown into one. But the present writer agrees with more recent authorities, in believing it to be one entire growth. It was eighteen yards in circumference at the end of last century, but was then, as now, much decayed.

The parish of Cromhall is the scene of the greatest of the Ducie agricultural changes. It is situated about twenty-three miles south of Gloucester, and six west of Wotton-under-Edge. Like Tortworth, it forms a portion of the Vale of Berkeley.

The Ducies came to England from Normandy with a regiment to contend for Queen Isabel, consort of Edward II., against the Royal favourites, the Spencers. For this service they got a grant of land in Staffordshire. This continued in the family for many generations, until James Ducie, Esq., sold most of it, near the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The son of his second son being poor, went into trade in London, flourished, and married the daughter of an Alderman. He was Lord Mayor in 1631; and, being immensely rich, was made banker to Charles I. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he lost £80,000 by the King; nevertheless, he left £400,000 to four sons, and the title baronet to the eldest: he also left him Tortworth Court and other estates, which, in the reign of Queen Victoria, are undergoing such wonderful transformations. They were sequestered from his son, Sir Richard Ducie, by Oliver Cromwell. He compounded for a payment of £816 14s. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother Sir William Ducie, who was created Lord Down by Charles II. Having no issue, the estates passed to his niece, wife of Edward Morton, of Morton, in Staffordshire. This brought the present surname of Morton into the family. This lady's son and heir was Matthew Ducie Morton, who was created Lord Ducie in 1720, and having married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Prestwick, of Lancashire, acquired that valuable property now known as the Ducie estate, in and on the north side of Manchester. Some of it is already covered with valuable buildings, and all of it promises to be soon covered with the great thoroughfares of that advancing city.

It does not appear that any successor added materially to the estates except the late Earl, and he did so by increasing the productiveness of the soil already in possession, rather than by acquiring a greater number of acres. As space is limited, we refer only to one farm, that of Whitfield, in the parish of Cromhall. The figures are given on authority.

VALUATIONS.—The valuation of the farm for a poor-rate in 1840, the last year of the old system, was £160, the gross rental being £200. In 1843, the third year of the new system, the valuation for poor-rate was £504, the estimate of gross rental being £564.

EXTRA LABOUR.—In three years there had been expended on extraordinary labour (other than that of routine culture)—namely, on roads and bridges, grubbing old hedges and roots of trees, drainage, levelling, fences and walling, sub-soiling, liming, and erection of buildings, the sum of £7828 11s. 3d.

WAGES.—The wages paid under the old system were—to two boys at 2s. a week each, one boy at 3s., and two women at 2s. each, £275 8s. per annum; to four men at hay and corn harvest for ten weeks, 12s. each, £24; to carpenter, blacksmith, horse and cow-doctor, &c., £15; total, £214 8s.

Under the new system, the wages for ordinary labour were estimated at for harvest and other day-labourers, £178 19s. for the following men hired by the year:—superintendent, £80; foreman, £39; three ploughmen, £78; shepherd, £32; cowman, £26; two boys, £26; dairymaid, £20; second dairymaid, £15; old man for jobs, £15 12s.; carpenter's bill, £13 10s.; blacksmith's, £13 10s.; saddler's, £4 10s.; hurdle-making for sheep, &c. Total, £550 1s.

PRODUCE.—The produce under the old system, on an average of twenty-one years, was—from twenty-five cows, 62½ cwt. of cheese, at 50s. 2156 5s.; the utter of same cows, at 30s. per cow, £87 10s. A fat pig sold for every five cows—five at 23 each, £115; eighteen calves, at 10s. each, £9; seven cows or heifers, sold at 20 each, £63. Wheat (averaging about 12 bushels per acre), 168 bushels, at 7s., £58 16s. Barley (averaging about 20 bushels per acre), 80 bushels at 4s.—£16. Eighteen acres of potatoes (one-third only manured, averaging about 5½ tons per acre), £96. Eight acres of teasels, £12. About 25 acres of farm occupied by profitless swamps, banks, foul hedge-rows, &c.

Produce under the new system, in the second year from commencement of agricultural reform.—In one field of 10 acres, the wheat yielded forty-five bushels per acre, instead of twelve, as before. The whole wheat crop of forty acres yielded from forty-one to forty-six bushels per acre; and would probably have done more but for the excessive weight of straw, amounting in one instance to 2104 cubic feet per acre, after being five weeks in the stack.

In the first year of the new system, white carrots yielded twenty-seven tons per acre. Oats, barley, beans, and turnips were grown in like proportion. There were 1600 cubic yards of farm-yard manure, besides large accumulations of liquid manure in tanks—the solid being estimated at three shillings per cubic yard.

The live stock consisted of 412 sheep, which, with wool, were valued at £1075 11s.; thirty-two Hereford oxen, value of £532; three cows, value £22; thirty-three pigs, £41; and ten horses, £410. Total value of live stock, £2080 12s.

BUILDINGS.—The farm buildings, under the old system, consisted of a dwelling-house, 45 by 35 feet, containing kitchen, back kitchen, dairy, and parlour below, with four bed-rooms above. A small barn, a stable for four horses, a shed for eight cows, a house for four cows, and a calves' house. The rest of the live stock had no shelter, and all these buildings were in bad repair.

Under the new system, the buildings consist of barn, straw-house, chaff and root-house, two stables, feeding-house for cattle, open shed for cattle, granaries, open sheds for sheep, cart and tool-house, piggeries, room-house and granary (second set), steam-house, house for steam-engine, and two open courts for loose stock, manure tanks, weigh-bridge, and cottages for married workmen; also, buildings to contain the thrashing and winnowing machinery driven by the steam-engine. The timber, which choked up the numerous small fields before, paid for nearly half the cost of erecting these buildings, and effecting the drainage, new roads, bridges, and fences. The increase of produce up to the present time, 1853, has averaged 1000 per cent in quantity for human food over its amount up to 1841. Wages are 30 per cent higher for each person, and the persons employed are 500 per cent more in number than under the old system. The farm during the last ten years has been let to a tenant (the intelligent agent, Mr. Morton, who first improved it), and yields a satisfactory rental. The work-people, with improved wages and a considerable master, have equalled in moral advancement the physical reforms of the farm.

In connection with the above sale, it will be interesting to record the sale of a bull, which has realised a higher price than any obtained by the late Earl Ducie's stock:—

In the year 1810, the then celebrated short-horned bull "Comet" was sold for the extraordinary sum of 1000 guineas—a price which no bull had ever before realised, and which, it was predicted, would never occur again. This allegation continued to be correct until within the past month, when Mr. Borden, of Red Bank, near Lancaster, sold his short-horned bull, "Grand Duke," a direct descendant from the bull "Comet," for a similar sum of 1000 guineas. This bull was purchased for exportation to America; but it is a satisfaction to know that Mr. Borden has many more cattle of the same strain of blood, so that there is little chance of this favourite breed being lost to the country.

We may add that, in this very sale of the late Lord Ducie's cattle



MR. BOLDEN'S SHORT-HORNED BULL, "GRAND DUKE," SOLD FOR ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

nearly all Mr. Bolden's animals claim affinity in a closer or more remote degree. For example, the two cows that fetched respectively 700 and 600 guineas are own sisters of Mr. Bolden's bull. Again, the animal that obtained 650 guineas, was by the same bull belonging to Mr. Bolden from a granddaughter of one of Mr. Bolden's cows, thus claiming blood ties on both sides. Again, the bull that sold for 500 guineas was out of a cow in the possession of Mr. Bolden. Indeed, several of Mr. Bolden's stock are related by blood to the animals that fetched such high prices at Lord Ducie's sales. These points of excellence redound highly to the honour of agriculture in the Lancaster district.

FESTIVITIES AT KINMEL PARK, COUNTY DENBIGH.

THE beautiful demesne of Kinmel, and the picturesque little town of Abergele, were lately the scene of great festivities, on the occasion of the return to his ancestral home of Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., and his bride, the second daughter of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. for Liverpool. Mr. Hughes is nephew of the first Lord Dinorben, and succeeded,

about a year ago, at the death of the second Lord, to the vast estates of the family in North Wales, including the princely mansion of Kinmel, of which we give a View, taken since its recent improvements.

The whole country around was embellished on the day of the rejoicings (Tuesday the 30th ult.) with triumphal arches, and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions; and, from afar and near, thousands of tenant farmers, friends, and well-wishers crowded to the scene. After three addresses of congratulation had been presented to the youthful proprietor, the dense mass of people, comprising large numbers of the élite of the county, proceeded to the refreshment booths erected in the park; and concluded the day's enjoyment by wandering about the demesne, and visiting the attractive gardens and pleasure grounds.

Seldom, on such occasions, has so much enthusiasm been displayed; and, altogether, the demonstration was most gratifying. Our Engraving represents the arrival of Mr. Hughes at the Portico of Kinmel, just before the following address was presented by the Rev. John Jones, Rector of St. George's.

TO HUGH ROBERT HUGHES, ESQ.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, clergy, gentry, and friends, beg leave to offer

you our heartiest congratulations on this your happy return to the home of your inheritance. We hail your arrival amongst us with feelings of the more lively satisfaction, from seeing you accompanied by your fair and amiable bride—the daughter of a house so honoured as that of Ravensworth. We rejoice that we are not called upon to bid welcome to a stranger, but to the representative of a family long known and respected in the Principality; and that these noble demesnes have passed into the possession of a true-hearted Welshman. We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the generous anxiety you have already manifested to promote the welfare of your poorer neighbours, and our gratitude for your munificent contributions to the public charities and schools. We pray that you may continue, as you have begun, to prove a good steward of the bountiful gifts which it has pleased God to shower down upon you; and we most heartily wish you and your beloved partner a long life of happiness, and a career of usefulness and honour amongst your fellow-countrymen.

In reply to this address, and to two others from his tenantry, Mr. Hughes spoke very feelingly, reciprocating the feelings of satisfaction towards him, and trusting that he "shall never neglect the duties of private hospitality, nor turn a deaf ear to the calls of charity."



FETE AT KINMEL PARK.—PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESSES TO W. H. HUGHES, ESQ.



PROCESSION OF THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, IN LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF THE LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

On Monday morning, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, the members of the Teetotal Societies in and about the metropolis, according to arrangement, assembled in Lincoln's-inn fields, for the purpose of a grand demonstration, on the invitation of Mr. Gough, a celebrated teetotal advocate from America. Mr. Gough is on a visit to this country in furtherance of his mission.

By half-past eleven—the hour fixed for starting—there were many thousands of persons assembled; the parties being conveyed in vehicles of every character and description, from the aristocratic four-in-hand barouche and the four-wheeled phaeton down to the more humble pleasure-van and cart—many of them filled with respectably-dressed females; the vans being tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens. The number of vehicles amounted to several hundred. The females wore favours of various colours, but that prevailing was white ribbon,

with a virgin white artificial rose; and, judging from the number in requisition, the artificial flower-makers must have reaped a profitable harvest, each male member being decorated with a rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Gough, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the London Temperance League, headed by the brass band of the Hon. East India Company, having arrived on the ground, the procession was formed at twelve o'clock, and started, headed by an immense number of young children, called "The Band of Hope," with flags, followed by the numerous vehicles containing the adult members of the various societies, the committee and officers of the League, the Islington and Westminster Teetotal Leagues, with their banners, bands of music being interspersed at intervals during the line of procession; the rear being brought up by open carriages drawn by four horses, containing the principal officers and advocates of the movement—the last carriage, drawn by four horses and postilions, containing Mr. and Mrs. Gough, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the League, the Hon. East India Company's band preceding them. The procession moved from Lincoln's-inn-fields through Great Queen-street, Long-acre, St. Martin's-

lane, Charing-cross, Parliament-street, Bridge-street, Westminster, London and Walworth roads, Manor-place, to the Zoological Gardens, where it arrived about two o'clock; and where the parties enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content with the varied amusements that were offered at these delightful Gardens.

In addition to the ordinary entertainments of the place, the proceedings were diversified by Mr. Gough, and other gentlemen, on the topic of the day—Teetotalism, varied with vocal and instrumental music at intervals.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MILWALL, POPLAR.

On Saturday morning last Poplar was visited by a fire which, in the course of a few hours, laid in ruins property roughly estimated in value at upwards of £100,000 sterling, besides throwing out of employment several hundred workmen.

The scene of this misfortune was the extensive iron steam-ship manufactory belonging to Messrs. J. Scott, Russell, and Co., at Milwall, at



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MESSRS. SCOTT, RUSSELL, AND CO.'S IRON STEAM-SHIP BUILDING WORKS, AT MILWALL.

the angle of the Isle of Dogs, facing the Royal Dockyard at Deptford. As many as 1500 hands were employed on the works. The bulk of them left at the usual hour, six o'clock, on the Friday evening, and about 100 were detained at the factory completing some particular work up to the period of the fire being discovered—soon after twelve o'clock—by a police-officer on duty in the neighbourhood, and by the watchman employed on the premises. An alarm was raised, and several of the men hastened to the spot to render assistance; notwithstanding their exertions, the flames, which it was at first expected would be confined to the building in which they broke out—the furnace or forging department—made fearful progress, and very speedily extended to the floors above. The stock contained there proved such a powerful auxiliary that the fire spread in four directions, igniting in succession the erecting shops and the long range of carpenters' and painters' workshops.

The powerful engine belonging to the firm was at once got out and set to work, but the water thrown by one engine made not the least impression upon the fire, which quickly broke through the roof. Mr. Brainwood, the superintendent of the fire brigade; Mr. Henderson, the chief officer of the Division of the establishment; Mr. Fogo, the head officer of the A. district; and Mr. Connorton, the foreman of the West of England office, were all hurrying with their engines as fast as possible, as they supposed, towards the seat of the calamity. Unfortunately the light of the fire deceived them, and, instead of taking the Middlesex side of the river, they crossed the bridge, and proceeded at full speed towards Deptford Dockyard; but on reaching that establishment the firemen, for the first time, ascertained where the fire was raging, and the engines had to be turned back and cross London-bridge. The powerful steam-float, at Southwark-bridge, was sent down the river as fast as possible, and reached the place almost as soon as some of the land engines, which had taken the wrong side of the water. The floating engine belonging to her Majesty, for the protection of the Dockyard at Deptford, was also brought across the Thames and set to work, and also the lower float of the fire brigade from the Rotherhithe station. The whole of the land engines present (ten in number), and that of the West of England Company, were likewise set to work from an abundant supply of water furnished by the East London Company's mains; but, in spite of their exertions, the work of desolation continued, and the smithy, containing a number of forges, cutting and ploughing machines worked by steam, estimated to be worth £12,000; and the carpenters' cutting department, a building nearly 90 feet long by 25 feet broad, became enveloped in one immense sheet of flame. From these premises the flames seized upon a lofty stock of timbers (upwards of 1000 tons), used principally for constructing the decks and internal fittings of the iron ships. Contiguous was a heap of eighty tons of coals, under a shed. This speedily became ignited, and the conflagration, with this large mass of property on fire, brilliantly lighted up Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory, and the other large buildings on the opposite bank of the river. The wind, which had been blowing fresh all the night, had by this time greatly increased.

The firemen tried all that was possible to prevent the flames from communicating with the pattern-lofts, the mould-lofts, and the coal-sheds, but without success; and in a brief period the whole of these premises, composed of brick and timber, considerably over 150 feet long, nearly 100 feet broad, and three stories high, filled with articles of great value, were wrapped in flames, which communicated with a spacious timber building belonging to Messrs. Napier, the steam-engine manufacturers, adjoining the west side of Messrs. Russell's ship-yard.

The firemen, upon finding that there was every probability of the whole of Messrs. Napier's premises also falling a prey to the fury of the flames, brought all their force to bear upon the building that had just taken fire, and, by great perseverance, succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames in that direction; but the building itself, which was of great extent, was levelled with the ground, and the valuable contents destroyed.

By three o'clock the whole of the fitting-up and erecting shops of Messrs. Russell were burning from the base to the roof; and the heat was so intense that the firemen were frequently exposed to imminent danger.

Two splendid iron ships built for the North of Europe General Steam Navigation Company, each 600 tons burden, one of which was intended to be launched this day (Saturday), were also exposed to such an intense heat that their bows have bulged while lying on the slips.

A vast amount of property that was in the mould lofts has likewise been destroyed; and the destruction of patterns—among which were those of the intended largest ship in the world, to be built by the firm for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company—has been most disastrous.

Fortunately, the premises on the opposite side of the yard, although much scorched, are not destroyed, and it is understood that business will not be entirely suspended.

The damage done is thus officially reported:—"The erecting shops, the fitting-up shops, the carpenters' and moulders' shops, the smithy, destroyed; the stores, sheds, and contents severely damaged by fire, and the heads of two iron steam-ships on the stocks damaged by fire. The erecting houses, pattern shops, mould lofts, the carpenters' shops, the smithy, the engine and boiler house, and the tool warehouses, the steam-engine house, the boilers and machinery therein, the stock and utensils in trade, the painters' shops, the stock and utensils in trade, with the vessels on the slips, were insured in the Sun, Atlas, Globe, Phoenix, and West of England offices, to the extent of £90,000. Fortunately no lives were lost during the raging of the fire.

A very strict investigation has been made by the brigade authorities, and also by Messrs. Russell, for the purpose of ascertaining how the fire occurred, but nothing satisfactory could be elicited.

Such an extensive fire has not taken place in the neighbourhood for several years.

THE KILMORE ADDRESS.

During the Queen's recent visit to Ireland the following address was presented to her Majesty:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the dutiful and loyal address of her Majesty's faithful subjects, the parishioners of the parish of Kilmore, in the diocese and county of Meath, Ireland.

May it please your Majesty, We, the parishioners of Kilmore, satisfied that your maternal love, exemplified towards the realm at large, will kindly entertain the expression of loyalty, duty, and affection, from even the humblest of your subjects, beg leave again to respectfully welcome you to Ireland; and embrace the opportunity to congratulate your Majesty and your Royal Consort on the late happy accession to your family, and likewise to express our thankfulness that the Almighty Giver of all good has vouchsafed speedy and perfect recovery from the trying and dangerous distemper with which it pleased Divine Providence to visit yourself and domestic circle.

Some of us personally joined in the cordial adieu which pealed from Irish tongues, expounding the Irish heart, when from the steamer's deck your Majesty bade a short farewell to our shores—so feelingly, so touchingly pronounced. The interval has happily tested the cautious and consummate policy whereby passing political clouds dimming our horizon were dispelled, and this section of your Majesty's dominions preserved intact, and where peace and plenty smile on your Majesty's revisit; and the impetus given to scientific art and manufacture by the local realisation of the nobly-conceived suggestion of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, has been exemplified in the progress of both; affording practical testimony of co-operation in his patriotic views for the cultivation of industry and progress of knowledge, the justness of which has been unequivocally admitted by Transatlantic and European states, in their adoption of a similar plan for industrial exhibition.

That the guardianship of the "Author and Finisher of salvation" may, by a continuous shower of blessings, be manifested towards your Majesty, your august Consort, and Royal children, is the sincere and constant prayer of your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, the parishioners of Kilmore.

(Signed on their behalf)

E. TIGHE GREGORY, Rector and Vicar, Chairman.

Previous to her Majesty leaving Dublin the patriotic Rector of Kilmore was honoured with the following communication, written by the Secretary of State, who accompanied the Sovereign to Ireland:—

Phoenix-park, Sept. 3, 1853.

Rev. Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the address of the parishioners of Kilmore, which her Majesty has been pleased most graciously to receive.—I am, rev. sir, your obedient and humble servant, The Rev. Dr. Tighe Gregory, &c. GRANTVILLE.

The Kilmore address was the only parochial compliment paid to her Majesty, on this as on her former visit to Ireland.

We understand that Dr. Bowring, on whose motion in the House of Commons, the tenth of the pound sterling, or florin, was coined in 1847, is about to publish a volume on decimal coinage and accountancy, with the view of exhibiting the progress of the decimal system through the westward, and the advantages associated with its introduction.

THE NORTH STAR.

Oh, steadfast star, that crowns the North!
Which to the world God gave,
To guide the way of wanderers
In desert or on wave.
Oh, steadfast star, that crowns the North!
To thee belongs alone,
'Mid all the rolling host of heaven,
A never-moving throne.

II.

Long, long before the Eastern sage
Had found the earth bring forth
That stone—the king of precious stones,
That ever points to North.
Thou wert its predecessor,
Set bright and clear on high,
Enthroned above the icy pole—
The magnet of the sky!

III.

And lest the untaught wanderer
Should gaze for thee in vain,
There rolls a constellation
Which boys call Charles's Wain.
And in this constellation,
Wherever it may be,
There are two fair and faithful stars
Which ever point to thee.

IV.

Yet not alone dost thou perform
In good offices to men;
In other climes, a group of stars
Attract the Indian's ken.
They shine upon fair perfum'd isles,
Whence light canoes come forth,
And guide the seekers of the South
As thou dost of the North.

V.

They shine, too, on the storm-rent bark
Which toils around Cape Horn,
And cheer despairing mariners
Who vainly long for morn;
And as they form a sacred sign,
The men whom wild waves toss,
Have recognised the symbol,
And bless the Southern Cross.

VI.

But still to thee, the North-man turns,
For on his stormy shore,
Than men who dwell 'neath cloudless skies,
He needeth thee the more.
And though he scan the compass now,
Yet still he blesseth thee,
Who ages since didst teach his sires
Their way along the sea. ANGUS B. REACH.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—The Queen has expressed deep interest in the success of the efforts now made to establish a model lodging-house for families in Dublin; and states that if the benevolent project should receive general support, her Majesty and Prince Albert would allow their names to be placed at the head of the subscription list for the sum of £300.

THE DARGAN INSTITUTE.—The Committee of the Dargan Institute, at a meeting held at the Commercial Buildings, acknowledged the receipt of subscriptions from each member of the Journeymen Plumbers' Society of Dublin, and letters were read from the representatives of other trades, stating that collections were in progress to aid the movement. Many noblemen and gentlemen have also joined in the subscription. The Dowager Lady Chapman and Mrs. Gibbon are amongst the foremost of the ladies to join the movement.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance at the Exhibition has been both numerous and fashionable, and the receipts at the door satisfactory. The total number present on one day during the week was 9878.

BELFAST AND BALLYMENA.—Mr. Dargan has taken the contracts for constructing the lines from Ballymena to Coleraine and the Harbour of Portrush, and from Randal's to Cookstown. Operations are to be commenced immediately, and the line to Portrush is to be completed in twelve months.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—Another candidate has been announced for the representation of Lisburn, in addition to the Messrs. Richardson. The *Daily Express* calls upon the voters to hold their votes disengaged, "as a gentleman of highly Conservative principles, and long known in Parliamentary life, an Irishman, whose family and connections have been extensively associated with the trade and manufactures of the north of Ireland, intends to offer himself as a candidate to represent them in the Commons House of Parliament at the approaching election."

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—The *Cork Constitution* announces that the Channel fleet put into Bantry Bay on Monday, en route to Queens-town, where they are to arrive on Saturday.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Some correspondence has been published very damaging to some members of the Irish Brigade. Last week the *Cork Reporter* insinuated a charge against Mr. Maguire, the member for Dungarvan, that he had offered his services to the Ministry, on condition that they prevailed on Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty to withdraw his petition against Mr. Maguire's return. Mr. Maguire retorted that the charge was a "lie." Mr. Commissioner Murphy immediately wrote to Mr. Maguire, asking him whether he did not request Mr. Murphy to wait on Mr. Hayter and the Duke of Newcastle to induce them to obtain the withdrawal of the petition.—"What equivalent," Mr. Murphy asks, "had you to offer them for their interference?" Mr. Maguire replies by admitting that he not only asked Mr. Murphy's assistance, but that Mr. Murphy volunteered it; and that others had also been asked. "But," writes Mr. Maguire, "that I authorized any man to make a corrupt compact on my behalf, is a lie." Mr. Murphy states distinctly that Mr. Maguire did authorize him to say that "he would not oppose the Government." In a subsequent letter, Sergeant Murphy reiterates his charge against Mr. Maguire:—"Mr. Maguire requested me to crave the interference of Mr. Hayter, and authorized me to assure him that he would not oppose the Government." And here the matter stands.

USES OF THE STEREOSCOPE.—A couple of flat daguerreotype pictures of any scene are put into a little box. When they are looked at in a couple of reflectors properly arranged, the scene itself seems to be visible in bold relief. So, for example, we may perchance look in upon the river Volga flowing between its banks, and meet the pleasant works of a great unfinished bridge, forming a track path across the time-travelled bank to bank—every post as found and as real as though the river and its banks and the great work there in progress had been modelled by the fairies. Goethe tells a story of a fairy who was carried about by a mermaid in a small box, through the dinks of which could be seen her sumptuous palace. Here is a box of about the same size, containing any fairy scene that, by the help of photography, we may be disposed to capture up. It is called the Stereoscope. And of what use is its magic? To go no farther than the particular picture just suggested, of very great use. The Emperor of all the Russias is in a great hurry for the completion of the bridge therein represented. He used to make frequent long expeditions to the works, and if he remained long absent, the architect never seemed to him to be sufficiently industrious. The architect now saves all trouble to his Imperial master, and maintains his own credit, by having a couple of true and undeniable copies of the works taken once a fortnight by the sun, and sent to St. Petersburg. There they are put into a stereoscope, with which the Emperor may sit in his own room, and in which he may count every dam and post, see every ripple of the distant tide.—DICKENS'S *Household Words*.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Inverness last week, the honour having been conferred by the town council.

By an Act of last session the registrar of the Privy Council is empowered to examine witnesses on oath, and the registrar of the Council may appoint a person to act for the registrar in his absence.

The Emperor of Austria has decreed that a railway shall be constructed from Verona to Besenzone in Lombardy, under the superintendence of the Ministry of Commerce.

Lord Elphinstone has been appointed Governor of Bombay; and Mr. Thomson, late Governor of the North-west Provinces, has been appointed to the Government of Madras.

An importation has just taken place from Holland of small quantities of different kinds of beer made in Denmark, in order to ascertain if they are likely to become saleable in this country as an article of commerce.

For the annihilation of mosquitoes the Chinese have found nothing so effectual as the sawings of the resinous juniper-tree, with which they smear a bamboo, and set it burning.

Constables of the Metropolitan police force have been for some days past busily engaged in the outskirts of London in ascertaining the number of inhabitants.

Cloghree mills, county Cork, are at present busily at work in grinding wheat for the Emperor Napoleon. The quantity of wheat at these mills on French account is 2000 barrels.

The police of Friburg have just promulgated two measures, one interdicting every person under sixteen from smoking; and the other recommending parents not to allow their children to play with chemical matches.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., has returned to transact business as Secretary of the Admiralty. The hon. member has been called back in consequence of the absence of Captain Hamilton, arising from the death of a near relative.

The King of Holland, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday, made his son, the Prince of Orange, a lieutenant of grenadiers and marines.

By an Act of the late session, the Public Loan Commissioners are authorised to advance money at less than five per cent.

Mr. W. Chambers is about to proceed to North America, for the purpose of writing a descriptive tour through the United States and Canada, and collecting accurate information respecting the condition and prospects of emigrants in these countries.

The United States steamer, *Uncle Sam*, which arrived at Panama from New York in fifty-seven days, reports having been boarded by the captain of Lady Franklin's brig *Isabel*, on July 28, at Port Famine. The captain and all hands were well.

Ship letter-bags for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney will be made up at the General Post-office, to be forwarded by the *Australian* steamer, appointed to leave Plymouth on the 23d inst.

Alderman Wire, having been elected to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, has appointed Mr. James Anderson, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, his Under-sheriff.

Several French engineers have arrived at Vienna, to inspect the constructions on the summing. The Austrian Minister of Commerce has appointed an engineer to accompany them to Gloggnitz.

A strange scene took place the other day in the Jardin des Plantes. Close to the inclosure of the hippopotamus was an elegantly-dressed lady, having a King Charles's dog. The little animal having gone inside the rails, was seized by the hippopotamus, and swallowed in an instant.

Last week a shoal of 33 whales came on shore in the west voo of Sumburgh, in Zetland, and were killed and secured. The blubber sold at £14 per tun.

The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., Under-Secretary of the Home Department, has been enjoying the sport of shooting on his manor, at Thetford. The hon. gentleman is much improved in health.

Last week, J. C. Dent, Esq., when out sporting on the Sudeley estate (Gloucestershire), shot a fine woodcock—a rare bird to be seen at this season of the year.

The journals of the south announce that the Pope has ordered Baron Gaziolo to purchase at Leghorn 140,000 sacks of wheat, in order to provide for the scarcity now felt in the Pontifical States.

Notice of motion was given at the last meeting of the Glasgow Town-council, that, at their first meeting, the council would petition her Majesty to confide the administration of Scottish affairs to a special Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr. R. B. D. Morier is appointed an Unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Mission at Vienna, in the room of Lord Boyle, who has resigned. Mr. Edward Joseph Darley is appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

M. Poitevin, the French aeronaut, and his horse, were probably saved from destruction on Sunday last, at Berlin, by his balloon bursting before instead of during his ascent. It is to be regretted that similar accidents do not always attend preparations for these exhibitions of wanton cruelty to animals.

Under the new act the annual duty payable by masters on servants will be £1 ls. on servants of eighteen years old and upwards, and 10s. 9d. under eighteen. It will include waiters of every description, except occasional waiters. One pot-boy to carry out beer, is allowed to every licensed victualler.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have forwarded a further donation of £100 in aid of the building fund for the new church at Eton.

The works of the Genoa Railway, on the section of the line between that port and Busalpa, are being carried on with such activity, that it is believed it can be opened for traffic by the end of the year.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge, has returned to Penhurst, from London. It is doubtful whether the noble and gallant Lord will proceed to Prussia to attend the grand reviews about to take place near Berlin.

According to the last account taken, the number of horses in Paris had increased by 20,000 since the 2nd December, 1851—the number being at the last census 94,000.

The Prince Paul Esterhazy, for many years Austrian Envoy to our Court, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his illness has been giving splendid entertainments at his country in Hungary.

An act was passed last month to extend the powers of a former act for the apprehension of offenders. Warrants may now be endorsed for the apprehension of persons charged with any felony.

An Ostend journal, having repeated the report that Queen Victoria was about to arrive in Belgium on a visit to the Royal Family, the *Indépendance* of Brussels gives a formal contradiction to the statement.

Lord Egin, previous to his departure from Canada, crossed over to the Chaudiere gold mines, determined to see for himself. He procured a pan, and in a few minutes was in some twelve shillings' worth of gold out of the mud—more money, as he playfully observed, than he ever made before in so short a space of time.

The total of principal and interest paid into the Exchequer on account of loans advanced by the Commissioners for Public Works to the 31st January last, was £9,551,136 7s. 11d.; of which £6,810,578 4s. 4d. was principal, and £2,740,558 7s. 7d. was interest.

The Archbishop of Lyons has collected 10,000 francs, which he has just sent through the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Galicia.

The obelisk at Turin in commemoration of the clergy having been deprived by the constitution of their ecclesiastical jurisdiction, was uncovered a few days ago. It contains the names of all the municipalities which contributed to its erection.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, who has been in Canada on railway business, was entertained at a public dinner, in Montreal, last month. His presence there had reference to the building of a great bridge over the river.

Within the last three years but fifty-eight soldiers suffered corporal punishment in each year out of four army regiments.

The Irish "Patriots" at New York, are quarrelling among themselves at a five rate. O'Connell and Douglas head opposite parties. The former is extremely violent.

The advance in the price of coal has been nearly 70 per cent within the last four months, in consequence chiefly of the scarcity of shipping, which is likely now to be abated.

At a meeting of the City Court of Powers on Tuesday, Mr. Simon, the medical officer, read a report containing suggestions for remedying the slum-dwellings in Newgate-street, which was very much praised.

News from Quebec to the 8th inst. states that the colony is perfectly tranquil. All the information received from the interior declares that the recent depredations to be exceedingly fine.

A new coal-field has been found in Staffordshire: Cannock Chase, always considered a bleak and dreary moor, turns out to be a great coal-field, containing "millions upon millions" of tons of coal.

Sir F. Palgrave has reported to Parliament that the free admission of literary inquirers to the Public Record Offices, tried experimentally during the past year, has answered admirably.

Literature.

TEN MONTHS AMONG THE TENTS OF THE TUSKI; with Incidents of an Arctic Boat Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, as far as the Mackenzie River, and Cape Bathurst. By Lieut. W. H. HOOPER, R.N., with a Map and Illustrations. Murray.

A SUMMER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN; with a Peep into the Polar Basin. By Commander E. A. INGFIELD, R.N.; with short Notices, by Professor Dickie on the Botany, and by Dr. Sutherland on the Meteorology and Geology; and a New Chart of the Arctic Sea. Harrison.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast;" and the spirit of enterprise is a distinguishing attribute of British character. Captain Austin's and Mr. Penny's expeditions, without satisfying expectation, carried a step or two onward the search for Sir John Franklin and his mates; and, by affording evidence of their having watered at the entrance of the Wellington Channel in 1845 and 1846, strangely stimulated further exploration in that direction. Sir Edward Belcher, indeed, was despatched by the Admiralty with a large squadron for that purpose, thus giving official sanction to the reasonableness of continued investigation. Lieutenant Hooper not only concurs in this general view of the question, but entertains "most sanguine views" of his own "with regard to the discovery ships."

Notwithstanding (he says) nearly eight years have elapsed since tidings were received, I still see no reason to despair. A mass of evidence is before us to show that the Polar regions abound in animal life: the cases of four Russian sailors who spent six years on Spitzbergen 1743-49, and that of Sir John Ross and party, who were four years ice-bound, afford precedents for the existence of the party now sought for; and when we consider, moreover, that only the mere portals have yet been passed, and scarcely the threshold entered upon of that vast unknown region, in any part of which it is possible the missing voyagers may be detained, we may relieve ourselves from fear of a charge of unreasonableness or obstinacy in the persistence of earnest hope that their families—whose sad suspense all must deeply commiserate—their native country, and the entire civilised world, will yet welcome with transports of delight the return of at least a portion of the veteran wanderers.

Such are the grounds of appeal, therefore, that these works present for our still taking an interest in a subject the results of which have been so long deferred. The heart must not yet be made sick by the delay of satisfaction, but still persevere in the path of brave and honest endeavour. Individual sentiment seems to have been excited in an extraordinary manner. Of this Commander Ingfield is an example. Anxiously taking command of the *Isabel* screw-schooner of 140 tons register, which the Admiralty refused to accept as a gift, "not wishing to add to the number of vessels already employed on the Arctic search, he determined to explore the sounds and shores of the west coast of Baffin Bay, and was permitted to finish the equipment of the vessel in a Government yard. Commander Ingfield adds, that he is "one of the numerous party who consider that Franklin is to be found, or at all events to be followed by the same path he had pursued." On the 4th of July, 1852, the *Isabel* was enabled to move out of the basin at Woolwich. We find, by the 7th of August, the vessel anchored in "the little harbour of Fiskernes;" and the commander making the acquaintance of Mr. Lazen, the Danish Governor, and witnessing the Esquimaux assembled in Christian worship. He praises much the musical talent of the people. It was the desire of the commander to visit Holstenburg, and to persuade Adam Beck to join their party, that, by a strict search of Wolstenholme Sound with him, they might "test his veracity in the local circumstances to which he appealed for the confirmation of that cruel report of the murder of Sir John Franklin and his crew, by the natives on that coast." But, as usual with such projects in these latitudes, he was disappointed. When entering the Polar Sea, wild thoughts of getting to the Pole—of finding their way to Behring Strait—and most of all, of reaching Franklin and giving him help, rushed rapidly through the brain of the explorer; thoughts as vain as they were wild. Thick fogs and mists prematurely set in, and impeded their career. They succeeded, indeed, in reaching the point of Erebus and Terror Bay, to the great surprise of the crew of the depot ship *North Star*, which was lying there, and who believed in nothing human being near them within hundreds of miles. Here they were taken on shore at Beechey Island, and shown relics of Franklin's missing squadron.

The results of this voyage were but slender. Whale Sound was examined, but not thoroughly. Smith Sound, also, was looked at through glasses; and Jones Sound was so far investigated as to give them reason to believe that it was an impenetrable gulf, with some small and contracted inlet towards the Polar Sea.

Lieutenant Hooper's volume has an interest independent of the Franklin expedition, in the descriptions it contains of Tuski and its inhabitants. This word simply means a confederation or brotherhood. Of this people "less is known than any on the face of the habitable globe." Cook, in 1778, was the first who touched upon this shore. Behring, in 1728, communicated with the people of this coast, in latitude 64° 30' north, near the Tchutskoi Noss. The expedition of Wrangell, in 1821, extended our information relative to the people of whom Matiuschin gained a casual knowledge at the fair of Ostronowie. The experience of our voyagers at length convinced them that they consisted of two races—the Reindeer Tuski, or Tuski Proper; and the Fishing, or Alien Tuski, speaking a dialect evidently first corrupted from the Esquimaux, and now further disguised by adoption of many words of the Reindeer tribe. The country is desolate and unfruitful. The flora is meagre, consisting of mosses and lichens, with a very few stunted twigs of the *Andromeda* class. Ranges of hills cross and recross each other with little variety in shape, but all betokening a volcanic origin.

The description of sledge-driving, of hut-building, of peculiar manners and extraordinary customs, is not less amusing than novel. The intimacy with the natives which Lieutenant Hooper enjoyed gave him available opportunities of observation.

The style of the book is generally good and picturesque. The novelty of the subject would of itself recommend it to general perusal; and the spirit and intelligence of the author will further promote its success with the judicious reader. To the latter it will be eminently useful for reference; and as such it merits to become a library volume.

ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. By his Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN. Dolman. London, 1853.

Those who, remembering the public commotion of which Cardinal Wiseman was recently the object, and the uproar which, in this country directly, and then throughout the civilised world, by a sort of reverberation, his movements and language excited—those who, on this account, and also because they know he is an historical character, occupying a very peculiar position, vacant until now these three hundred years, may feel curious to measure the extent of his endowments, and to estimate in a general manner the value of his abilities, and the bent of his character, will find in these three large volumes abundance of materials to help their judgment, and to serve them with a fair criterion. Many of the essays—indeed all, we believe, with one exception—were contributed at various intervals to publications which, though ably conducted, have never enjoyed a large miscellaneous circulation, being supported merely or chiefly by the most highly-educated of the Roman Catholic class, whose organs and exponents they are in religious politics (if we may so express ourselves), as well as in art, science, and literature. Therefore, though in great part reprints, these essays, besides being corrected, retouched, and improved, will be new to the public. In order to assist in his deliberation whether he should peruse this publication, any one who may have asked himself is it worth my while? we will give as clear an account of its contents, and of the character and the value of these as the limits of a brief article permit.

Before doing this, we would say a word respecting one significant sentence in the preface. "I have long ceased," says the Cardinal, "to anticipate fair dealing from those who look upon me as an enemy, and think it their duty to treat me as such."

We think it our duty to regard the merits and the demerits of works that come before us for review as merits and demerits which ought to be impartially, carefully, and conscientiously described. It would be possible to treat "an enemy" with justice; we would have that remembered; but, further, we should think it stupid, as well as dishonest, to reckon any author our enemy in the capacity of author. If we had not, as we certainly have, a rather better idea of the commonest elements of fair dealing; we have at least a very clear idea of the practical tendencies of criticism, when it is well-founded, and when it is not. The interests of literature are by no means an entirely despicable consideration to men whose very profession and career it constitutes; and their own solid credit and ultimate position count for something in their eyes, even putting out of view the losses of a more material description

which worthless criticism, gradually in some cases, but with inevitable certainty of retribution in all, entails on its habitual dispensers.

Now, the first remark we have to make of Cardinal Wiseman's present work is not, we trust, so diabolically malignant as to evince the predetermined hostility for which he seems to have made up his mind. It is this: that the "Essays" before us, bad or good, right or wrong, could not possibly have been written except by a diligent and studious man. Secondly, they show that the diligence and love of study of the writer have not been vain, but have enabled him to master a very extensive and unusual range of erudition. If we add that the severe learning which he displays is accompanied by a full share of general and lighter information, we shall not be thought anxious to distort or conceal his acquired endowments. As little do we wish to misrepresent the natural gifts, the talent, and the vigour with which he uses the instruments or the weapons, which an originally ample education, and subsequent research the most unwearied have placed at his disposal. To complete the description of his capabilities, it will be sufficient to say that whatever intellectual power he possesses, either in the attainments of a man who "lives laborious days," or as the heritage of organisation, that power he exerts in no careless manner, but with all the strenuousness, perseverance, and concentration of one who has an intense will, and a resolute and immoveable purpose. With his capacity, such as it may be in active life, we have nothing to do.

We speak of him only in his literary character. As an orator, we suspect his rank must be extremely inferior to that which, it is said, he held as a lecturer, and which we see that he occupies as an essayist. A man may reason very closely; he may state a case clearly—he may illustrate his position with elegance, fertility, and copiousness—he may throw much light on his subject—he may send his hearers away, not only far better informed respecting the matter about which he speaks, but even admiring the speaker: and yet he may be no orator. It would take us too long to particularise what fatal deficiencies might exist conjointly with even these numerous qualifications. But, in an artistic sense, we will specify one which is far more necessary to the orator than to the epic poet, or even to the dramatist—we mean *unity of effect*. "What shall I say that will persuade them?" is the question which the orator asks himself; the one only question which he cares practically to solve. "How shall I say what is most worthy of my subject?" is the question which occupies the solicitude both of the essayist and of the lecturer. It is much in temperament; and by temperament, as well as by the effect of his studies and his habits, Cardinal Wiseman is a great exponent or essayist. An orator, we venture to surmise, he is not.

The three volumes before us are so arranged that they resemble three separate series of treatises. The first volume is devoted to theology, and to controversy in their more durable phases. It will interest very few, except professed divines, who will, doubtless, find in it much that will excite their astonishment, so lightly and easily are wielded the most ponderous arms. The opening article discusses the question of the genuineness of John 1, v. 7—a text proving the doctrine of the Trinity. In the last century this text was impugned with great noise. The other essays of the volume are devoted to similar subjects.

The second volume is all about the Tractarians, who are assailed, though (and this is true of the whole work) in terms of civility.

General readers, who wish to judge of Cardinal Wiseman's capabilities in literature, will be chiefly attracted by the third volume, in which the polemical tone is dropped, and several miscellaneous topics are discussed. Of course, even here, much is found which might be expected from the pen of a zealous prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, who can never forget the subject dearest to him. But, still, there is abundance of those literary qualities which, on subjects so general, are sure to afford pleasure. Whoever, in the matter of "St. Peter's Chair," has read only Lady Morgan's attack upon the Cardinal, will find it well worth his while to look at the other side of the question, and to examine the Cardinal's statement in turn. Mrs. Trollope and Mr. Dickens will also discover something that concerns them in one of the essays of this volume.

On the whole, we must admit that it is by no means necessary to be a Roman Catholic in order to feel an interest in the productions of, perhaps, the first linguist living—an Oriental scholar of extraordinary and unquestioned eminence—and a general author whose thoughts are original, and whose language is perspicuous, dignified, and forcible.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, APART FROM HIS MILITARY TALENTS. By the EARL DE GREY, K.G. London: Thomas Bosworth, 215, Regent-street.

This work contains selected extracts from the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, with a running commentary on their object, spirit, and tendency. It is designed to show the inner life of the departed hero; and as the noble author must have been prompted to his task by purely patriotic feelings, his work disarms criticism; but we must be permitted to observe that it is a continued eulogy founded on ex-parte evidence. The only authority quoted in favour of the Duke of Wellington is the Duke himself, but they who opposed or differed from him in opinion, are unheard. For instance, Earl De Grey imputes blame to Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, for opposing the Duke's plan for the general defence of Guzerat; and then, as a proof that the Duke had no angry feeling on this matter, cites the following passage from a farewell letter addressed by him to the Governor:—"Upon the occasion of relinquishing the command, and consequently giving up the immediate communication which I have held with your Government, allow me once more to return you my thanks for the many instances of your confidence, favour, and kindness. Although at a distance, I shall ever be anxious for the honour and prosperity of your Government; and I shall be happy to have any opportunity to evince my zeal in your service." Surely there is nothing in this extract worthy of such special laudation as to be classed among the "Characteristics" of the foremost man of the age. It shows no more than courteousness and gentlemanly feeling towards a gentleman whose Indian experience was very much superior to that of Major-General Wellesley, and who, on three separate occasions, received the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and, as Bishop Heber remarks, is still known throughout all Hindostan by the honourable title of "The Son of Justice." The fame of the Duke of Wellington rests on an imperishable foundation; and nothing is added to its lustre by blaming other public servants, especially when their vindication is altogether unnoticed.

Earl De Grey classifies his illustrations of the Duke of Wellington's personal character under the following heads:—"1st, His confidence in himself, and buoyancy under personal responsibility; 2nd, His forbearance and forgiveness of injustice; 3rd, His firmness under home and foreign annoyances; 4th, His natural feelings of secrecy and caution; 5th, His disinterestedness as to money or rank, and his general candour and simplicity of character; 6th, His placability as to the faults and failings of others, evinced by his feelings connected with subordination and courts martial." Specimens of these characteristics are arranged in distinct chapters, which will interest those who have not consulted the original dispatches.

Men who have filled a large space in public life can never be duly appreciated by their contemporaries. None are disposed to dwell on their faults, while all are prone to exaggerate their virtues. We are too near to them, and their true proportion can only be observed from a distance. Earl De Grey has brought within a narrow compass many valuable materials useful to the future historian, who will compare them with other facts and other testimony before he pronounces a final judgment. It is known that six volumes of the Duke's memoirs are still in MS., nor are they to be published till all the parties referred to, or their immediate descendants, are dead. This temporary suppression is attributed to a generous motive, the writer not wishing to unlaurel many who have acquired an unmerited reputation, during the lives of their families. This is only mentioned here in proof of the difficulties which attend contemporaneous history.

THE ROYAL DESCENT OF NELSON AND WELLINGTON. FROM EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND. By George Russell French. Pickering.

England may be said to owe her continued national existence to the victories of Nelson, yet to none of her heroes has this country dealt out rewards with a hand so niggard and unwilling. The mighty achievements of Wellington exalted, no doubt, the glory of England to the highest pitch; eclipsing all her previous military renown, and throwing even the deeds of Marlborough into the shade; but they never could have saved her from invasion, had not Nelson, by the total destruction of the French navy, defeated the well-laid plans of France. Had the sea been open to Napoleon, the immense masses employed against Russia might, and doubtless would, have been thrown upon our shores. India was saved to us at the Battle of the Nile, England herself at Trafalgar. In many points these two illustrious men closely resembled each other. There was in each the same promptitude of spirit, that no

emergency, however unexpected, could take by surprise, the same indomitable perseverance, the same clear-sightedness as to an enemy's intentions, the same nice calculation of means to the end: both were prudent even when most daring. "Each (says Mr. French) was distinguished for the same unswerving loyalty to the Sovereign, disinterested love of country, deep absorbing attachment to duty, and active untiring zeal in their respective services, for which each was so admirably fitted by his peculiar temperament. The sentiment contained in Nelson's sublime last signal,

England expects every man will do his duty,

was the rule and spring of Wellington's whole life; and the very last words which Nelson uttered, 'Thank God, I have done my duty,' might have been said with equal truth by him whose prolonged career was one entire and consistent sacrifice of self to duty."

The little work which has given rise to these remarks, is by George Russell French, already known as the author of "The Ancestry of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert," a carefully-arranged volume, forming a concise genealogical history of England. The present book traces up to King Edward I. the pedigrees of Wellington and Nelson; and gives Memoirs of the various ancestors as they occur—men renowned in our English annals, and immortalized in the undying pages of Shakespeare. In fact, this volume, instead of being a dry genealogical detail, may be called a portrait gallery of the illustrious dead. It is to be regretted that a better title had not been found. If called what it really is, "Memorials of the Ancestry of Nelson and Wellington," the work would become one of general demand, but with its present name, it will be considered rather as a "Curiosity of Literature," a whole book seemingly devoted to a subject that might be fully disposed of in half a dozen pages. Mr. French refers to the tabular pedigree of Wellington's Royal Descent, which we published last year, and he reproduces it, together with two other Royal lines, showing his Grace's descent from Edward III., through John of Gaunt, "time honoured Lancaster," and from Edward I., through his daughter Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, the wife of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Singular enough, Nelson also derived from this very same marriage, and thus another point of similarity, and a common kindred are established for both. The annexed summary, which we have compiled from the elaborate pedigrees furnished by Mr. French, will clearly show that Nelson and Wellington were alike sprung from the marriage of De Bohun and Plantagenet:—

LADY ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, to whom we have just referred as daughter of King Edward I., married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord High Constable of England, and left two daughters, ELEANOR and MARGARET—from the former, NELSON was 15th in a direct descent; and from the latter, WELLINGTON, 14th. Thus:—

I. Lady Eleanor de Bohun (elder daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford) became the wife of James Butler, 1st Earl of Ormonde, and had a son, James Butler, 2nd Earl of Ormonde, great-grandfather of Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormonde, whose second daughter and co-heir was Lady Margaret Butler, the wife of Sir William Boleyn, Kt., and the mother of Thomas Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, K.t. This Thomas, Viscount (son of Lady Margaret Butler, and great-great-great-grandson of Lady Eleanor de Bohun), married Lady Elizabeth Howard, and was father of MARY BOLEYN (sister of Queen Anne Boleyn), who wedded Sir William Cary, and had a son Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon K.G., whose granddaughter, Blanche Cary, became the wife of Sir Thomas Wodehouse, and the mother of Anne Wodehouse, who married Robert Suckling, and was grandmother of Catherine Suckling, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Suckling, and the mother of HORATIO LORD NELSON.

II. Lady Margaret de Bohun (second daughter and co-heir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford) married Hugh Courtney, second Earl of Devon, and was mother of Lady Margaret Courtney, who wedded John, Lord Cobham, and had a daughter, Joan Cobham. This lady became the wife of Sir John de la Pole, and the mother of John de la Pole, Lady Cobham, who married Sir Reginald Braybrooke. The only surviving child of this alliance was Joan Braybrooke, Lady Cobham, who married Sir Thomas Brooke, K.t.; and their younger son, Reginald Brooke, of Aspal, had a daughter, Elizabeth Brooke, the wife of Francis Peyton, and the grandmother of Sir Christopher Peyton, Auditor-General of Ireland, whose only daughter and heir, Anne Peyton, married—first, Sir Richard Cooke; and, secondly, Sir Henry Colley; by the latter husband she left a son, Dudley Colley, M.P., who was great-great-grandfather of ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Though these two pedigrees, of which we have thus, in a very few lines, given an outline, are—taken together with two or three other similar descents that might be explained with the same brevity—the groundwork of Mr. French's volume, the reader will be agreeably surprised to find that the historical matter introduced, in elucidation of them, forms a most instructive and ably-compiled memoir of the ancestors of England's greatest heroes, through all their various ramifications. The families of Nelson, Suckling, Wodehouse, Cary, Boleyn, Holland, Shelton, and Walpole; and those of Wellesley, Colley, Peyton, De Bohun, Hill, Courtney, and Stafford, are all worked out with minute accuracy and much historical interest.

This book deserves a more comprehensive title, and ought to find a place in all genealogical libraries.

CHARLES AUCHESTER: a Memorial. Three vols. Hurst and Blackett.

This is one of that select class of works of fiction denominated the art-novel. The art intended to be illustrated is music. "Were it not for music, we might in these days say, the beautiful is dead." Such is the motto of the book, and the sentiment pervades it, as the spirit of the tale, or "memorial," as the title has it. Here, at any rate, is a novel in which the diction is poetical, and the inner life æsthetic. By a refined subtlety, the author calls his work "the life of a life." We must be prepared, therefore, for nice and delicate shadowings of feelings, and of these—scarcely appreciable as they may be for entities at all, even to the all-realizing imagination—to make out a narrative requiring interpretation at every step, by the heart's oracle, and without it a mere eccentric essay, too wild for the sober and merely rationalistic reader. In the author's own language, words here are not so much signs of thought as "sounds born of silence, which indeed are no sounds, but themselves silence;" or, as the poet says—

A voice so fine, that nothing lives
Twixt it and silence.

We must touch gently such dreams as are enshrined in these eloquent volumes, else they will fade ere we fix them; even too much daylight would melt them into immediate dissolution. Musicians, violinists, concert-players, and ballet girls are here represented in most unconventional guise; which is assumed to be no disguise, but the veritable and fit clothing for such divinities. "To be introduced," writes the memorialist, "to a ballet-girl, or even a dancing lady, at the same table or upon the same carpet with barristers and baronets, with golden-hearted bankers and 'earnest' men of letters!—she certainly lost caste by her resolute unconventionalism, did my friend Miss Lawrence. But then, as she said, 'What in life does it matter about losing caste with people who have no caste to lose?' There, in two sentences, is the entire soul of the three volumes. Of the detail we need not make much account; however little of it there may be, it must be tedious, because it is not the fact, but the feeling, that interests; and of the latter, analysis permits not much to survive. Enough, perhaps, is done when the idea of such a book as the present is stated.

WONDER CASTLE: a Structure of Seven Stories. By A. F. FRERE; with a Frontispiece by E. H. Wehnert. Addey and Co.

This is a work singularly entitled, there being no tale corresponding to the title; but the word "Castle" standing in it is employed, it seems, as a synonym for the word book. The volume before us is, in fact, a juvenile brochure, containing seven tales of "wonder"—at least, such is Mr. Frere's description; but, in our opinion, there are more than one tale in the collection simply humorous; and, as such, entitled to be considered as rather eccentric than wonderful. Perhaps, however, the word "wonder," as well as "castle," may be intended to stand for anything else, and thus serve as a universal category including any sort of story. However this may be, the most important question to decide is, whether the stories are good, and this inquiry we can fortunately answer in the affirmative. We have read them carefully, and can report conscientiously, that they are excellent in design, in moral, and in style, and not beyond the comprehension of an intelligent child six years old—Laving, much to her delight, read them to a child of that age. We may particularly mention the tales of "The Magic Needle," and "The Search after Ugliness," as both excellent. Their principal quality is the undeniable good sense which lies at the basis of the various edifices, supernatural or otherwise, which, together, form this paper "Castle."

SCULPTURE IN THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

We this week present our readers with a few of the artistic productions in the Great Exhibition at New York. In the Italian and German



"THE INDUSTRIOUS GIRL," BY MAGNI.

courts are numerous works in marble and bronze, of more than average talent. "Eve after the Fall," by Peter Pagani, of Milan, is a



"EVE, AFTER THE FALL," BY PAGANI.

beautiful conception. The expression of Eve, her sudden consciousness of having sinned, her remorse, and a new sense of shame, are finely depicted. The figure is partly draped, and a sheepskin

forms a covering for the mound on which Eve is seated. The flowing hair is well managed, and falls in profusion down the back. The serpent can be perceived stealing away, after having accomplished his first triumph over human nature. The figure stands near the dome, on the north side of the west nave: it is very attractive.

The bust of "Prayer," by Antonio Galli, of Milan, is of quiet and unobtrusive beauty. The simplicity of the composition, and the pensive expression of the features, combined with a slight tinge of sorrow, all join to render this bust an object of great attraction, though placed at the back of one of the Italian courts. The composition reminds one of those severe though beautiful creations of Delaroche.

"The Minstrel's Curse," by Carl Müller, of New York, is vigorous in composition: it is the work of a German artist residing in New York, and is taken from one of the many legends of Germany relating to the minnesingers, or troubadours. The subjects of the present group arrive at the castle of one of the kings of a small German state; and, to amuse the queen, are admitted into the castle, when the younger one so pleases her majesty that she plucks from her bosom a flower which had previously been presented her by the king, and gives it to the minstrel boy; the king is suddenly affected by jealousy, and mortally wounds the young troubadour, and thrusts him and his companion from his castle. The elder minstrel, overwhelmed with passion and grief, is in the act of cursing the king and queen and all his race, and prophesying the destruction of the castle and total ruin of all its inmates (the moment selected by the sculptor). According to the legend, this prophecy was fulfilled. The figures are life-size, and display an anatomical knowledge, without exaggeration either of form or expression, which many sculptors of our time might imitate with advantage—the muscular development of the elder minstrel contrasts finely with the young and



BUST OF "PRAYER," BY GALLI.

undeveloped form of his companion. It is a pity that so fine a group should have been sculptured out of so bad a specimen of marble.

"The Industrious Girl," by R. Magni, of Milan (life size) is an interesting little Roman girl, in the act of threading her needle—her work-basket by her side, and her work on her knee. All the peculiarities of the Roman costume are naturally and truthfully given; and there is a pleasing expression and a simplicity which rivet the attention.

"The Soldier's Son," by L. Jovini, of Milan, is a quaint and slightly comic piece of sculpture, life-size. It represents the young son of a soldier, sitting on a knapsack, and in the act of putting on his father's military hat, which is a thoroughly German pattern. The figure is exceedingly natural, and tells its own story—saying which is awarding it the highest praise.

ST. ELFIN'S NEW SCHOOLS, WARRINGTON.

THESE Schools (so called from being erected near to an ancient well of St. Elfin, which gives its name to the adjoining parish church) form a noble pile of buildings, covering a great space of ground, and have cost in their erection nearly £30,000. With all the outward appearance of one large collegiate institution, they comprise two separate and totally independent establishments. One of them is for the Education of Clergymen's Daughters, on a plan somewhat similar to those which have been founded at Marlborough and Rossall for clergymen's sons. The other School is for the training of Schoolmistresses. Extensive gardens and walks surround the building, with a small private park, called "St. Elfin's Park," to which the inmates of this institution have free access

at all times. In a part of the grounds there is a neat and convenient separate building (which we shall engrave next week), to be used as an infirmary in case of need.



"THE SOLDIER'S SON," BY JOVINI.

It is impossible to overrate the public utility of such institutions as these, whether they are regarded as rendering aid to the clergy in the



"THE MINSTREL'S CURSE," BY CARL MÜLLER.

education of their daughters, or as assisting in the work, which may be considered the greatest national undertaking of the age, viz., providing a really sound and good education for the rising generation, and training



ST. ELFIN'S (NEW) SCHOOLS, WARRINGTON—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

the young, whilst they can be trained, in moral habits. We rejoice to see two such institutions standing side by side in a district of the country where both are so much needed.

As regards the Clergy School, we are informed that the managers of it are anxious to divert it as much as possible of an eleemosynary character. Of all professional men, few, if any, deserve to have their children cared for more than the working clergy; and little has as yet been done for their daughters, except at St. John's-wood, London; at Brighton, and at Casterton, where schools have been established of a kind which benefits only orphans, or the daughters who are compelled to seek charitable assistance.

The Training School, though contiguous to the Clergy School, is entirely distinct from it in all its educational and domestic arrangements. It is governed by another society than that which founded the Clergy School, viz., the Diocesan Board of Education. The only connexion between these institutions seems to be that they are under the superintendence of one clerical Principal, whose residence forms a part of the buildings. This Training School is largely assisted by the Privy Council Committee of Education, and its plan of operation is precisely similar to that which is pursued at Whitelands, the Metropolitan Institution for Training Mistresses, established by the National Society. Accommodation is provided in this school for a large number of students, with their teachers, and the requisite servants; also, for a limited number of pupil teachers. The provision made for the education and training of these young persons is very complete; whilst the domestic arrangements for their board and lodging provide ample comfort.

Adjoining to the Training School, and apparently forming one wing of the same building, is a very complete set of model and practising schools, in which the students who are in training as teachers practice the art of teaching. The rooms in which the children of the poorer classes are here instructed, seem to be in every respect suitable to the purposes for which they have been erected; and the spacious playground, with circular swings; and the little flower-gardens, which the pupils evidently take a pride in keeping neat and full of flowers, give this part of the institution a peculiarly interesting character.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, Thursday.

The celebration of the 130th meeting of the Three Choirs commenced on Tuesday, and will terminate to-morrow. These festivals are annual in the three cities of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. The triennial turn is this year to this "faire city," and the financial results are expected to be more than an average. Indeed, as all the reserved seats for the "Messiah" and the "Elijah" were disposed of at the beginning of the week, perhaps the agreeable word "surplus" may salute the ears of the stewards, who have come forward to bear the risk of the expenditure. The names of these spirited gentlemen ought always to be recorded, and we annex them with pleasure:—Lord Leigh, the Mayor of Gloucester; the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, M.P.; Sir W. Russell, Bart.; R. N. Kingdome, Esq., M.P.; W. P. Price, Esq., M.P.; J. R. Mullings, Esq., M.P.; G. H. Bengough, R. Pavin Davis, W. H. H. Hartley, C. J. Monk, R. Potter, J. Ford Sevier, T. Turner, and J. Wadlingham, Esqrs.; and the Rev. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, the Rev. B. S. Claxson, D.D., the Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck, the Rev. T. Evans, D.D., the Rev. H. Barrow Evans, the Rev. H. A. S. Atwood, and the Rev. Canon Hutchinson.

The instrumental forces engaged for this Festival include Blagrove as Leader, Willey, Cooper, Cousins, E. Chipp, Clementi, Dando, Griesbach, Marshall, Mori, Thirlwall, Watkins, Watson, Hill, Trust, Thompson, R. Blagrove, Betts, Lucas, Aylward, H. Chipp, Guest, Hatton, Reed, W. L. Phillips, Howell, Fratten, Rowland, Severn, R. S. Pratten, E. Card, C. E. and T. Harper, Irwin, Rae, Clifton, Healey, Prosper, Andre, Chipp, Williams, Egerton, Baumann, Larkin, &c. The balance of power in the chorus is estimated at 60 trebles, 44 altos, 48 tenors, and 66 basses: the numerical total being 300—there or thereabouts.

As usual at these triennial gatherings, the three organs of the three venerable cathedrals are "first fiddles" in the musical arrangements. Mr. Amott is taken from his organ, the capabilities of which he ought assuredly to understand, to be the conductor of a large body of executants, of whose instrumental and physical attributes he can have no special knowledge. Then Mr. Townshend Smith, who is organist at Hereford, is placed at the Gloucester instrument; and Mr. Done, who is organist at Worcester, is called into requisition as a pianoforte accompanist, to the unscored pieces at the concerts. This kind of arrangement—the result of which is to leave the first violin the really responsible conductor, the organists being naturally non-conductors—is opposed to the increasing progress of musical execution.

Monday night foreboded ill to the Festival; the rain came down in torrents; but, on Tuesday, the morning was ushered in with sunshine; and Divine Service at the Cathedral was attended by a remarkably large congregation. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol attended in state; and the Mayor and Corporation were present in their official robes, with mace-bearer, &c. Handel's stately overture, "Esther," was steadily played. The long and imposing "Dettingen Te Deum," by the same composer; Attwood's Coronation Anthem, "I was glad;" and the Preces and Responses of Tallis, are familiar selections for this day, and—conducted by Mr. Amott—require no special comment. Dr. G. J. Elvey's Festival Anthem was performed for the first time, prior to the sermon. The words are from Psalm xcvi., "The Lord is King." Dr. Elvey's intentions are lofty, and his musical attainments are more than respectable. He is evidently acquainted with many masters in all schools; but, whilst he reproduces with such remarkable closeness the imaginings and workings of his models, he fails to stamp them with the individuality calculated to satisfy even amateurs of very moderate scholarship. Dr. Elvey conducted his own work, and the principals, chorists and instrumentalists, were fully disposed to take pains with the anthem. The solo singers of the morning were Mrs. Weiss (formerly Miss Barrett), who is a native of Gloucester; Mrs. Lockey (late Miss M. Williams), Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss. The execution on the first day is always the least chequered; the chanting is at times magnificent, and the English singers are thoroughly at home in their duties.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Benjamin Saunders Claxson, D.D., whose text was from the Chronicles, 13th chapter, 1st book, and 8th verse:—"And David and all Israel played before God, with all their might, and with singing, and with harps, and with psalteries, and with timbrels, and with cymbals, and with trumpets."

Yesterday Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was the morning's performance in the Cathedral. To Herr Formes was allotted the music of the Prophet. Madame Castellan and Madame Clara Novello divided the soprano portions: the former having the "widow's miracle," and that of the "descending rain;" and the latter the angelic announcement, "Hear ye, Israel." Miss Dolby and Mrs. Lockey divided the contralto parts, and were associated with Madame Novello in the beautiful trio, "Lift thine eyes." Gardoni and Lockey had the tenor music between them; and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Wilton, and Mr. Weiss helped in the concerted pieces.

This morning Haydn's "Creation" (Parts I. and II.), the unfinished oratorio of Mendelssohn, "Christus;" and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," formed a combined programme.

To-morrow, according to custom, Handel's "Messiah" will terminate the Festival.

The materials for the three miscellaneous concerts of Tuesday, last night, and this evening, are made up from the stock-resources of the chief singers; but the orchestral gleanings are of first-rate interest.

SUMS FOR SINGING AT PARIS.—A contemporary gives a few details of the sums now required by some vocalists:—M. Roqueplan, the director of the Grand Opera, wishing to raise his company to a rank befitting the first theatre in France, opened negotiations with Tamberlik, a tenor well known to the dilettanti of London and St. Petersburg, and offered him 145,000fr. per annum; but this princely offer was declined, this artist receiving exactly that sum from the English and Russian Impresarios, to sing Italian music, which is well suited to his voice, while he dreads a contest with the formidable orchestra of the Rue Lepelletier. Equally munificent proposals were made to Formes and La Cruvelli, but rejected. We last week stated that the price set by Madame Alboni on her services was 2000fr. a night; we now learn that before throwing up the privilege of the Italians, M. Corti had been endeavouring to effect an engagement with M. Mario and Madame Grisi. They fixed their remuneration at 150,000fr. for the season, and, besides, the Impresario was bound to pay the American speculators who have retained the services of these two vocalists, a sum of 450,000fr., stipulated as a forfeit. Moreover, all their expenses were to be defrayed by the management.—*Galignani.*

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's journey to the north is said to be finally arranged, as follows:—He will leave Paris on the 22nd inst., and sleep at Arras; proceed to Lille on the 23rd, through Douai and Valenciennes; remain at Lille on the 24th; proceed to the Camp of Hefaut on the 25th, and sleep at St. Omer. His Majesty will visit Dunkirk and Calais on the 26th, and sleep at Calais; he will sleep at Boulogne on the 27th; on the 28th the Emperor will sleep at Amiens; and will return to Paris on the 29th.

The warlike tone of a leading article in a semi-official Government journal, together with the receipt of a private telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, announcing a rise of 2½f. the hectolitre in the price of wheat, produced a panic amongst the speculators at the Bourse. The Three per Cents, which opened at 76f. 25c., fell to 76f. Large purchases were made at the latter price, and they rose to 76f. 60c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

A letter from Paris dated Thursday evening, says:—

The French Government has received accounts from Constantinople of the 5th, which are very unfavourable. According to rumour, the Emperor of Russia had sent a new note to the Porte demanding immediate compliance with the conditions laid down by the Conference of Vienna, and threatening to advance against Constantinople if, within a fortnight, the Sultan should not send an Ambassador to the Emperor to present that note.

ITALY.

The Governor of Terni, who was put to death by the people, was reported to have said that when there was no more flour the people might eat straw. Four persons having tossed him out of the window into the street, the people ill-treated him, and stuffed his mouth with straw. Eight carabinieri, who came to his assistance, were more or less seriously wounded, and obliged to seek safety in flight. A strong detachment of soldiers had been sent from Rome to restore order.

GERMANY.

It appears to be settled that the Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by one or two of his sons and a suite of 200 persons, will meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Olmutz in ten days or a fortnight. In autumn there are always reviews in Germany, but they are on such an unusually grand scale this year that they must be viewed in the light of counter-demonstrations to the recent naval and military displays of England and France.

The Austrian Government is said to be desirous to contract a silver loan of some thirty or forty million florins, but it is evident that the success of M. de Brentano must mainly depend on the turn which the Oriental question may take. A so-called Lottery-Loan is to be made at Vienna.

The corn question still greatly occupies the public at Vienna; but though there is every reason to believe that the prices will be excessively high during the coming winter, it is hardly to be expected that there will be a dearth in the land. The only Austrian province in which the harvest was really good is Transylvania. In the Banat the ear does not on an average contain more than five or six grains of wheat; in Istria and Styria the harvest was below mediocrity; and in the Italian provinces, where the vine has also completely failed, it was positively bad. At Trieste the demand for wheat and maize is still great.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The rejection of the Vienna note by the Emperor of Russia, and its probable consequences, continue to be discussed with keen interest in the great capitals of Europe. The whole question is now felt to be re-opened afresh, and great difficulties are expected to surround the future course of negotiations. The four great powers of Europe, it is believed, will still tender their offices as mediators between Turkey and Russia, but if the objections of the Emperor Nicholas should be found to apply to the substance of the Turkish modifications, the question becomes extremely embarrassing, since the mediating powers, by placing their independent conclusions on public record, have, in some sense, determined the case, and have deprived themselves, in a measure, of the right to press upon the Emperor's acceptance terms different from those to which, after full debate, they had committed themselves before. Of the evacuation of the Principalities there is now little probability. So far as the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople are concerned, there is no reason to suppose that hostilities are to commence between Russia and Turkey. But the army of Omar Pacha are known to entertain so fanatical a hatred to the Russians, and are so impatient to be led against the enemy, that an affair of outposts is daily expected, which may further complicate the question, if it do not precipitate a collision.

The latest telegraphic despatch from Constantinople says:—The armaments are actively continued. A portion of the Egyptian troops have left for Varna. Great mortality had prevailed among them. Sickness prevailed among the seamen of the two fleets. The English Admiral has concluded contracts for supplies of coal. Some brawls had taken place between French sailors and the Turks. The fanaticism of the latter was increasing.

AMERICA.

By the *Baltic* we have advices from New York to the 3rd inst. The Hon. Francis B. Cushing is said to be likely to accept the post of United States Minister in France, which has been declined by Gen. Dix. The yellow fever was declining at New Orleans, both in the number of cases and in malignity; the weather continued favourable, and confidence in the abatement of the epidemic was increasing daily. The fever was on the increase at Natchez, and on the decline at Mobile.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The *Great Western* has brought news from Buenos Ayres to the 2nd of August. From the River Plate our accounts are of importance. The civil war in Buenos Ayres terminated on the night of the 13th of July. General Urquiza took refuge on board a United States steamer, and a few of the more deeply compromised fled inland; and on the morning of the 14th their joint forces threw down their arms and dispersed in all directions. The province of Buenos Ayres was tranquil.

The *Great Western* brings 100 passengers; among whom are Mr. Cowper, the British Consul at Pernambuco, and General Lopez and suite, from Paraguay. The General comes on a diplomatic mission to the court of St. James and some of the other powers of Europe.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BUENOS AYRES, July 31, 1853.

The siege of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza and his troops having been brought to a termination, some particulars of the recent struggle may not be without interest to your readers. The cause of the siege may be briefly stated. Urquiza having, with the assistance of the Brazilians, overthrown General Rosas, wished to do as Rosas had done before him, and to possess himself of the supreme power. The Liberal, or town, party at once resisted Urquiza's pretensions, who, thereupon (in June, 1852), shut up the Chambers and usurped the government of the province. On the 8th of September, in the same year, he set out for Santa Fé to open the so-called Congress. The people, however, rose, and threw off his authority. Urquiza employed every means to strengthen his position, and placed himself in communication with all the old officers of General Rosas who were in power in the country, and who, on the 1st of December, surrounded the town of Buenos Ayres. They demanded the resignation of Alsina, the Governor, who, in deference to their demands, and thinking thereby to put an end to the insurrection, threw up his post. The insurgents, emboldened by this success, proceeded to make further demands, which were resisted by the Provisional Government. All the young men composing the National Guard began to arm, and every measure was taken to defend the town. Foreigners were enlisted; and thus began the siege and defence of the town of Buenos Ayres, which lasted up to the 20th June last, with every advantage on the part of Urquiza, who, in March, arrived here to carry on the siege in person. On the above day, the whole squadron blockading the port, chiefly manned by foreigners, having been two months in the service of Urquiza without receiving any pay, quietly submitted to the Buenos Ayrean Government. The result of this severe blow was that, after a vigorous sortie made from the town on the 11th of this month (July), the besiegers began to disperse. The Foreign Ministers here (Sir Charles Hotham, Mons. St. Georges, and Mr. Schenk) tried every means to make terms for Urquiza, but all they could obtain after being humiliated by the Government here in every possible way, was the free embarkation of Urquiza with his Entre-Rios troops; but even this would have been of no avail, as the besiegers themselves, being disgusted with his tyranny, were on the point, it is stated, of despatching him. However, Mr. Pendleton, the American Chargé d'Affaires, was sent out at the last moment on the evening of the 13th, by his colleagues, to embark Urquiza at once, which he did, on board the American steamer *Water Witch*. The English steamers *Trident* and *Locust*, with the French steamer *Sesostrie*, took on board his troops. The besieging army dispersed during the night of the 13th, and thus ended this protracted siege.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BALMORAL ESTATES.—Great improvements have been made on the Balmoral estates since last year. The arable and pastoral lands, under the able management of Dr. Robertson, have been brought into a highly promising state, while the hunting-grounds and deer forest are in a fair way to become the best in Scotland. The moral and social wants of the tenantry have been especially cared for, the Queen having given command that the poorest families shall have the blessings of education secured to them, and their domestic wants fully supplied. The new palace begins to make some progress; but the contractor has three years to finish it, and it promises to be a very handsome building.

HOLYROOD PALACE.—We understand that it has been determined to re-floor the whole of the suite of state apartments of the palace, including the picture gallery; and that the work will be commenced immediately after her Majesty's return to England. This, it is hoped, is only the commencement of more important alterations and improvements on the house and grounds.

ENCLOSURE OF HAINAULT FOREST.—The Commissioners in charge of her Majesty's land revenue are proceeding to enclose the Crown allotment in Hainault Forest, under the provisions of the act of Parliament passed during the last session. The consequence of this enclosure will be the future prohibition of holding the celebrated Fairlop Fair, which, for many years, was held on the first Friday in July, on the portion of the forest now to be enclosed.

ETON COLLEGE.—The school opened on Tuesday. The lower boys returned on Thursday; the fifth form on Friday; and the sixth form on Saturday (this day); thus the whole school have assembled. The Midsummer holidays this year have been extended to an additional week, by command of her Majesty, in consequence of the Royal visit to the college.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—There is some misunderstanding about the election of the Marquis of Chandos as chairman of the London and North-Western Railway. We are able to rectify all blunders on the subject by saying that the noble lord has this week been chosen to that responsible post, and will begin his official duties on Monday. The Marquis is young, but of great business habits. The railway company could not have chosen a more efficient party, and every one who is at all acquainted with the Marquis will rejoice that he now occupies a position which he will be able to manage with honour and integrity.—*Bucks Advertiser.*

REPRESENTATION OF GRAVESEND IN PARLIAMENT.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Town-hall, to take into consideration the necessary steps to forward the representation of the inhabitants of this populous town in Parliament. The chair was taken by the Mayor, Thomas Saddington, Esq. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, pointing out the great importance of the town of Gravesend, its increase of business, ready transit from London by rail, boats, &c., and the accumulation of the number of inhabitants, from the extension of buildings during the last two or three years. Various suggestions and resolutions were adopted, and the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks.

DEMONSTRATION OF COLLIERIES.—An important demonstration of colliers took place on Monday at Wakefield. Coal having risen 10d. a ton, they asked that 3d. of that 10d. should go into their pockets. Messrs. Charlesworth, who employ between 2000 and 3000 hands, gave all of them a dinner, with the object of keeping them from the demonstration. Notwithstanding this, there were present at the New Market nearly 3000 working colliers from all parts of the West Riding, &c. The proceedings lasted about two hours, and the chair was occupied by Mr. John Seymour. A resolution prompting the miners to organisation, and a memorial to Lord Palmerston were agreed to, and the meeting broke up.

THE DOVER PACKETS.—The Admiralty have decided on discontinuing the Dover mail-packet service, and that the mails shall be carried in future by contract steam-vessels. The present Dover mail steam-packets are:—*The Garland*, the *Onyx*, the *Princess Alice*, the *Violet*, the *Vivid*, and the *Undine*—all paddle-wheel steamers. Four of these vessels it is contemplated to dispose of, and reserve two for further service as tenders at some of the naval ports. It is also said that Captain Smithett will be appointed to the command of the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht; and her present commander (Mr. John E. Petley) will be appointed superintendent of the compass department, which is vacant. Mr. Petley has adjusted the compasses on numerous occasions at Greenwich.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.—The Customs authorities have issued orders, directing that the list of ships entered outwards in London be forwarded daily from the outward office, in the Long Room, to the Principal Searchers' Office, in order that the date of the entry of ships outwards heretofore notified to the searchers on the coasts, which have been abolished under the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 107, may be obtained therefrom, and recorded in the book kept for that purpose; and, further, that the date of entry outwards of every vessel with cargo be certified by the searcher in the vouching bill at the time of clearance.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. THACKWELL.—At the dinner given last week to this gallant General at Gloucester, the following general order on his vacating his divisional command at Bengal, was read to the assembled company by the Mayor:—"Head Quarters, May 3, 1853. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., has completed his term of eventful and valuable service in India, having held command with distinction in the advance upon Cabul in 1842, at the battle of Maharajpore, and throughout the brilliant campaigns of the Sutlej and Panjab, and having zealously and ably discharged the various important duties devolving upon him since the establishment of peace in India. The Commander-in-Chief is satisfied that, in wishing Sir Joseph Thackwell a favourable passage home and continued prosperity in his future military career, he expresses the feeling of the whole army of India, which has, through a course of so many years, been witness to the zeal and efficiency of which Sir Joseph Thackwell has invariably given proof, in forwarding the interests of the service, and the well-being of the soldier.—W. M. GOMM, Commander-in-Chief East Indies." *Times.*

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

The gallant brother in arms and kindred of the deceased has supplied what the reporters could not catch of the speech over the grave to the soldiery surrounding it on the day of interment, at the Garrison Chapel, Portsmouth. The first portion is given at page 230. The following is what Sir William Napier in vain attempted to give expression to at the time:—"I meant to say," are Sir William's words, "that a great and good soldier was in his grave—a man who had from his earliest youth been a soldier; loving them, serving with them, fighting and bleeding with them, for the poor shattered body before them had seven deep wounds; but neither wounds, nor suffering, nor danger quelled his spirit. That was not in man's power. Death only could do it! That in his old age he commanded armies, and led them always to victory. Neither in youth, nor in manhood, nor in his aged years, did he ever cease to love, and cherish, and confide in soldiers; and never had he reason to repent, for never did they fail him, or any General who confided in them. And now they thronged around his grave to do honour to the dead man whom, when living, they had by their courage, devotion, and discipline, raised to renown. He could not thank them, but I, who knew his inmost feelings, did so in his name, and beg of them to pray for him, and I will pray for them."

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Wednesday last, the 14th, was the first anniversary of the demise of the lamented Duke. The illustrious warrior died at three o'clock on Tuesday, September 14, 1852. Since the demise of the Duke, Walmer Castle has been a point of great attraction; nearly 200 persons of all ranks visit the fortress and grounds daily. The present Duke of Wellington still maintains the old establishment, and proposes doing so until the return of the new Lord Warden, the Marquis of Dalhousie, from India. It is proper to add that his Grace affords every possible facility to the visitors.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL AT THE GUILDHALL.—Up to Saturday evening last not less than 34 specimens were received in the temporary room which has been fitted up for the purpose of the inspection. Several of the most eminent among our British artists have sent in their contributions, some of which are exquisitely beautiful, most of them being very skillfully designed. On Tuesday the committee met to select six from the whole group. From these six one will be chosen by the members of the memorial committee, which will have to be sculptured in the best Carrara marble, and for which a sum not exceeding £5000 will be paid. The other five parties will receive each 100 guineas, the models to become the property of the Corporation of the City of London. After the selection has been made, we believe the public will be permitted, under certain regulations, to view the specimens. We shall illustrate the models.

LATE COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN.—No fatal consequences to any of the sufferers by this collision need be apprehended. On the 4th inst., Sir James Duke, M.P., proceeded to Brighton. Mr. Bell, of Southwick-street, has nearly recovered. Mr. Justin and Mr. Harrison are going on remarkably well. Marsh, the guard, is recovering rapidly; as is Mr. Beaseley. Mrs. Harrison is now enabled to sit up; and Miss Beverley to walk out. The Lord Mayor had sufficiently recovered from the severe effects of the late accident to leave the Mansion House on Saturday for his residence at Enfield. It is the opinion of the surgeon that a very small addition to the pressure under which he lay in the crisis of the collision, must have added the more serious consequence of a compound fracture of the leg.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 18.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sterne died, 1768.
 MONDAY, 19.—Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
 TUESDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.
 WEDNESDAY, 21.—Ember Week. France declared a Republic, 1792.
 THURSDAY, 22.—Charles V. died, 1558. New Post-office opened, 1829.
 FRIDAY, 23.—Major Cartwright died, 1824.
 SATURDAY, 24.—Don Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died, 1834.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 35	3 10	3 20	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 30
4 45	5 5	5 15	5 35	5 50	6 10	

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION,
AND THE CONDITION—MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL—
OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

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 The Russian Ambassador.
 The combined British and French Fleets, sketched in Besika Bay, August, 1853.
 The Sultan's New Palace.
 The Patriarch of the Greek Church.
 Group of Redifs—Turkish Militia.
 The Castle of the Seven Towers.
 The "Sweet Waters of Europe."
 View of Ichtiman.
 The Mosque of St. Sophia.
 The Great Cemetery of Scutari.
 The Golden Horn from Eyoub.
 The Tower of Galata.
 The Arsenal.
 The Turkish Fleet in the Bosphorus.
 Egyptian Camp on the Bosphorus.
 Sketches of Turkish Costume and Character in the Streets of Constantinople.
 The Obelisk in the Hippodrome, at Constantinople.
 Turkish Police-station in the Balkan.
 Hotel of the British Embassy at Therapia.
 Encampment on Shore at Besika Bay.
 "Miraculous" Spring in the Greek Church of Balukli.
 Dancing Dervishes.
 Adrianople.
 Pass of Trajan's Gate in the Balkan.
 Turkish Soldiers.
 Turkish Woman at Fountain.
 Jewish Woman.
 Turkish Lady.
 Armenian Lady.
 Turkish Police.
 Bazaar in Constantinople.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

CAN Russia and Turkey be allowed to fight their own battle, without the interference of Europe? Such is the question that has been generally asked within the last few days. We think the answer of all reflective politicians must be in the negative. Another question, which has been asked with no little solicitude by those who are convinced that it is the interest, no less than the duty, of Great Britain to maintain Turkey against Russia at all hazards, is whether Great Britain, in carrying out this policy, would not be deserted by France and Austria? We think that the answer to this question must also be in the negative. Of course, it is possible that the French and their Emperor may be too mindful of the ancient feuds between the two nations to look with much pleasure upon a war in which the English would be their allies. It is possible, too, that the Emperor of Austria, who owes his crown to the aid which Russia opportunely afforded him, when the Hungarians and Italians threatened, and nearly effected, the dismemberment of his Empire; may not be able to sever the bonds which unite him to the Czar; and may, on other grounds, prefer his alliance to that of Great Britain. But, though such results are possible, they are not probable in the present circumstances of Europe. In the first place, the interest of France and Austria, in the independence of Turkey, or at least in its non-incorporation with the Russian Empire, is as vital as that of Great Britain; while their interest in not opposing this country in the event of a war, in which our support would be given to Turkey, is equally enormous. Not only must these two Governments maintain unimpaired their alliance with us upon the Turkish Question, because the side they have hitherto taken is the right one, but they must remain members of the anti-Russian alliance, because they dare not, with any regard to their own safety, adopt the contrary policy. Were England engaged in a war with Russia, in defence of a country unjustly attacked, the people throughout every civilised nation would put up prayers for our success. The cause of Great Britain and Turkey would be the cause of independence and of freedom; and every state and government which opposed it would be looked upon as the enemy of justice and of constitutional liberty. Deprived of allies among the Governments of Europe, this country would naturally look for other and better allies among the people. If Austria would not support such a cause, Great Britain would probably have to appeal to the Hungarians to consider whether they might not benefit themselves as well as Turkey by coming to the rescue? We might ask the Italians the same question without any dread of eliciting an unfavourable reply. The Emperor Napoleon knows as well as any

man what trouble we might cause him, or what dangers we might invoke around him by putting the same question to the French, and conjuring before their greedy eyes the vision of that constitutional liberty, for which no nation ever made such mighty and long-continued, but hitherto ineffectual struggles. But there is every ground to believe that there will be no necessity for resorting to such arguments as these, to keep Austria and France in the right course. Great Britain will resist the Czar, if he be still bent upon robbing Turkey of any of her provinces, because a just policy is the only safe one; and France and Austria will unite with her for the same reason. In such a war, should it unfortunately arise, no great power in Europe can remain neutral. It would, while it lasted, be the most fearful war upon record, and would be marked by many incidents more significant than the conflict of armies in the field, or the defence and capture of ports and fortresses. Insurrection and revolution would precede and follow it; and Russia itself might be witness of scenes, recalling to mind the tragical history of more than one of its bygone Emperors. Notwithstanding the ominous appearance of the question at the present time, it is likely for these, and many other reasons, that war will be averted. The day of negotiation has not passed away; and, possibly, the Czar himself is more fully aware of the expediency of further treaty than any other person in Europe.

AFTER an interval of four years, the Asiatic Cholera has re-appeared amongst us. The north-east corner of England has, as upon previous occasions, been the first to receive the Pestilence. Nearly two hundred cases have occurred in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the towns in the immediate vicinity. The mortality has averaged forty per cent. Two fatal cases have been reported by the Registrar-General as having occurred in London. There is but too much reason to fear that the Plague will increase, and run its course as it did in 1849. Having in the interval neglected the fearful warning which they received, the British people are beginning to set their houses in order. Unfortunately, it is too late to prevent, though possibly not to check, the desolator. Shall we never learn wisdom without unnecessary suffering? And is it the fatality of Englishmen never to admit the possibility of a pestilence until it is actually among them? Every one knows that, to bury the dead in crowded cities, is to invite disease; that, to fill a noble tidal river with the nameless abominations of a city of two millions and a half of people is to sow the seeds of fever; that to pour into the atmosphere foul gas, thick smoke, and the stench of knackers' yards, is to give to the Cholera the pabulum upon which it thrives;—yet the knowledge is practically useless. In 1849 all these facts were not only admitted, but deplored; and yet, in 1853, they exist as virulently as if Cholera and other plagues had never before punished us for permitting them. We must confess, for our part, that when we see the apathy or disinclination of Parliaments; the lethargy, if not the stolidity of the people; and the dense obstructiveness of those who either are, or fancy themselves to be, interested in the continuance of nuisances, we are more than half inclined to envy Russia and France their strong-minded despots, who, in a case of necessity, can act without the permission of Parliaments, and in spite of the prejudices of the people. We long for some sturdy and irresistible authority to fight the pestilence, by the coercion of all—be they individuals or corporations—who, by neglect, or filthiness, or the carrying on of profitable nuisances, do all that human ingenuity can do to provide disease with victims. There is no reason why our large cities and towns should not be rendered as wholesome as the best and most ornamental parts of the most luxurious capitals of Europe, except our own neglect. There is no other reason why the Thames between Battersea and Woolwich should carry a putrid mass of thick and steaming puddle, carried eastward by the current, and then westwards again by the tide, continually augmenting by new supplies, and pouring finally into the sea only a small proportion of its daily increment. Why cattle should be allowed to be slaughtered in cellars and outhouses, in any or every part of the metropolis, or why, in the very thickest part of it—the north of St. Paul's Cathedral—the atmosphere should be positively overlaid with the stench of butchers' offal, and the inodorous fumes of the tallow-melters, is a puzzle to every one who does not make allowance for the mighty power of inertia possessed by the British public. We might make the Thames a limpid river, if we pleased; and we might establish, without difficulty, a sufficient number of public abattoirs at convenient distances from the streets, with advantage to the public, and to the butchers and cattle-dealers themselves: and yet we do not stir in the matter. If we do, it is but to give a kind of spasmodic cry when danger is near us, and then turn round, when the danger has passed, and forget it as soon as possible. The public is well aware of the fearful consequences of neglect, and has the example of Paris and other Continental cities before it to show how some, if not all, of these things might be done; yet it remains indifferent, till Pestilence comes and carries off the people by hundreds, or perhaps thousands in a day; when it opens its drowsy eyes, and thinks it is time to take such subjects into consideration. So it has ever been—and so, it is to be feared, it will be in this year of 1853, unless the visitation of the Cholera should be more disastrous than it was before, and take its title of victims from the titled, the wealthy, and the comfortable, as well as from among the poor and miserable. In such a case, it is probable that our measures of sanitary reform will become matters of fact; and not mere theories, as they are now. The privilege of local self-government is one that Englishmen highly prize. Unluckily for their health, it is almost the only privilege which they do not turn to proper account. Every other privilege or right which they possess, they turn to the noblest uses; but this one privilege, for want of a strong central authority, acting not in the narrow interests of small localities, but for the benefit of the whole people, they either neglect or pervert. No doubt a great deal will be done, now that Pestilence has made its periodical re-appearance, to mitigate its intensity; but it is sad to reflect how many lives have to be lost ere even this limited amount of energy can be displayed. We are certainly the foremost people in the world in some things; but in some respects we are not entitled to boast of more wisdom than falls to the share of the filthiest fatalists of the back-slums of Constantinople.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, are enjoying the seclusion of their Highland home with all the zest which a relief from the excitement of Court life cannot fail to impart. The Prince commenced deer-stalking on the second day after his arrival; devoting the first to a drive to Abergeldie, and inspection of the improvements in progress during the past year at Balmoral—with the whole of which her Majesty and his Royal Highness are understood to have been greatly pleased. On Sunday, her Majesty and his Royal Highness attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. During the week, H.R.H. Prince Albert has enjoyed his sporting; and her Majesty and the Royal Princes have taken their usual exercises, and are in the enjoyment of the best of health.

THE QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SPAIN.—On Friday, the 9th inst., the Dowager Queen Christina, of Spain, left London, on her return to Paris, after a *sejour* of ten days in that metropolis.

The Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who have lately been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace, and the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, at Eglinton Castle, are now on a visiting tour in the north of Scotland.

The Marquis of Bath has left England on a cruise, in his beautiful yacht the *Lotos*.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have sailed from Torbay, in the *Fair Rosamond* yacht, on a cruise off the coast of Scotland.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. Canonries: The Rev. H. Bellairs to Worcester Cathedral; Rev. G. Madan to Bristol Cathedral; Rev. C. H. Morgan to Bristol Cathedral; Rev. C. M. Arnold to Westminster Abbey; Rev. W. Villiers to Worcester Cathedral. Rectories: Rev. G. B. Dawson to Gilbertstown; Rev. H. Evans, jun., to Ereswell, Suffolk; Rev. A. Hoare to Colborne, near Newport, Isle of Wight; Rev. W. S. Newman to Coryton, Devon; Rev. E. Evans to Eccles, near North Walsham; Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson to Trimley St. Mary, Suffolk; Rev. G. T. Barlow to Ruckinge, near Ashford. Vicarages: Rev. J. R. Stock to Finchfield, Essex; Rev. J. C. Picot to Gussage All Saints, Dorset; Rev. E. Polwhele to St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall; Rev. C. R. Rowlett to West Thurrock, Romford, Essex; Rev. J. S. Utterson to Farnham; Rev. F. Wheeler to Dunchurch, near Rugby; Rev. S. H. Lee Warner to Houghton-le-dale; Rev. H. B. Bullocke to Mulleon, Cornwall. Incumbencies: Rev. H. Jones to Shelley, Suffolk; Rev. J. Macnaught to St. Chrysostom, Everton, Lancashire; Ven. Archdeacon Davis, late of Melbourne (Australia), to Christ Church, Ramsgate; Rev. T. Saulez to All Saints, Islington; Rev. J. E. Fenwick to Christchurch, Needwood, Staffordshire; Rev. S. Robins to Trinity Church, Dover.

CONVOCAION.—The Convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, which stood prorogued to Saturday, September 10, was further prorogued to Friday, October 28, according to the tenor of a Royal writ, by the Vicar-General of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, under a special commission from his Grace to that effect. As the formal business of the prorogation only was to be transacted, the attendance of members of Convocation was not expected. At twelve o'clock his Grace's commissioner, Dr. Twiss, attended by the registrar, Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, and the other officers of the province of Canterbury, entered the Jerusalem-chamber, when, the commission having been read by the registrar, his Grace's commissioner directed the Royal writ of prorogation to be read at length, after which the schedule of prorogation was read by the registrars and signed by his Grace's commissioner. It is expected that the proceedings on October 28, will be of a like formal character.

NEW CHURCH, WARLEY COMMON, NEAR BRENTWOOD.—The large increase in this neighbourhood has called for more religious accommodation; and for this good purpose a new church is in course of erection at Warley Common. Towards this building, a noble-minded lady in the parish led the van, by most liberally subscribing £1300: the East India Company gave the site and £200; the worthy Rector and Mrs. Robinson, £500. The cost of the church and clergyman's house will be £4200; of which there is a deficiency of about £400. The church is expected to be ready by the 1st of November. The style is Early English, with an apse instead of a chancel. The design is by Mr. Teulon, of Lansdowne-place; and Mr. Hammond, of Warley, is the builder.

FALLING BUILDINGS.—On Wednesday the premises 18 and 19, Ludgate-hill, occupied by Mr. Croft and Mr. Bond, were discovered to be in a state of instability. They stand on either side of the thoroughfare called St. Martin's-court, leading to the Broadway—the walls fronting which bulged considerably, and presented a threatening appearance. It was deemed advisable to shore up the premises. In the same evening a portion of the back part of the premises of Messrs. Yarroll and Hallam, 21, Fleet-street, fell in. The front of the building bulged out considerably; and it seemed that if some precautions were not adopted, the building would fall. The police at once stopped up the footway, and during the night workmen were busily engaged shoring up the house. The same day it was discovered that the premises of the optician, in Long-acre, near St. Martin's-lane, were in a dangerous state, and they were at once shored up. Since the catastrophe in the Strand the district surveyors are on the *qui vive*.

THE NEW DECIMAL COINAGE.—During the last week the employees at the Royal Mint have been at work in striking off the new decimal silver coinage, which will be issued for circulation at the commencement of the year, as they are stamped 1854; when the present old silver coinage will be called in. The sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and florins, or tenth of a sovereign, remain without alteration.

NEW OMNIBUSES AND CABS.—From and after the 1st of next month, a better description of omnibuses and cabs is expected to be prepared for the public. From and after the 1st October, all persons desirous of obtaining a licence to keep, use, or let to hire any metropolitan stage or hackney carriage, are to apply in writing to the Police Commissioners, in order that they may cause an inspection to be made of the vehicle; and, if found in a proper condition, are to grant a certificate on which the Inland Revenue Board is to grant a licence. No licence is to be granted without such a certificate. The Police Commissioners may cause an inspection to be made of the vehicles and horses; and if they are not in a fit condition the licences may be suspended and the Stamp-offices plates recalled. Penalties are to be imposed for disobeying the act.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARE TABLES.—In consequence of the Commissioners of Police issuing peremptory orders to summon the proprietors and drivers of all hackney carriages found plying for hire unprovided with the approved fare tables ordered to be adopted so far back as the 22nd of August, they have begun generally to make their appearance. The plates are eight inches by six—the ground colour being a deep brown, and the letters of gold. In the Hansom cabs they are placed in the inside of the vehicle, on the off-side, close to the roof, and near the front glass blind, and clear of the same when drawn up; out, on the off-side of the back panel. In Clarence and other cabs, inside, in the centre of the off door, immediately under the window; and outside, on the back panel, in the centre, close to the roof. The table gives a concise statement of the charge to be made by distance and by time, for extra passengers, waiting, and luggage. It has received the sanction of the law officers of the Crown, and may be taken as a just interpretation of the provisions of the new Hackney Carriage Act.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed Edmund Hornby, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioner, under the Convention between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims.—The new commissioners to inquire into the administration of Charitable Trusts are, chief commissioner, Mr. Peter Erle; two paid commissioners, Mr. James Hill and the Rev. R. Jones; secretary, Mr. Henry Vane; two inspectors, Mr. Thomas Hare and Mr. Walter Skirrow.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ADDISCOMBE.—On Saturday last the beautiful grounds of the College were crowded with a very large attendance of the neighbouring gentry and visitors, to witness a series of athletic sports, in which many of the prizes were nobly contested. Several interesting feats came off between the races, in which the activity displayed by McNeill, and the performance of Messrs. Ward and Cairnes in gymnastics, excited universal admiration. A very handsome prize, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Abbot and the military staff of Addiscombe, to the winner of most prizes, was sharply contested for by A. McNeill and Griffith: both obtained an equal number of prizes; but A. McNeill was declared the successful competitor, on account of the variety of sports in which he excelled.

PERMANENT INK FOR THE EYE OF POSTERITY.—Until a better substitute can be found, I strongly recommend the universal use of Indian ink in preparing all manuscripts intended to convey information to future ages. It is well known that all the inks in common use are far inferior to those used by the ancients. "Doomsday Book," after the lapse of nearly eighteen centuries, is in a much better state of preservation than the state papers of the period of our last two kings. The inks used by our forefathers, I believe, contained carbon; and as that substance is the base of Indian ink, all documents prepared with it must, from the indestructible property of the carbon, remain unchanged so long as they can be preserved from damp and other destroying influences; and I am not aware of any plan so likely to secure their preservation as that I have adopted.—*Correspondent of The Builder.*

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT HULL.

(Continued from page 227.)

SATURDAY.

THE grand symposium of the meeting having been fixed for Saturday, the President took the chair of the numerous social party, including ladies, amounting to three hundred, which assembled on the occasion. The entertainment took place in the splendid hall of the Railway Hotel, which was tastefully fitted up with the banners of the principal towns of Yorkshire, and some of the nobility and gentry; the tables handsomely laid out with flowers and gilt vases, &c.; and the *coup d'oeil* altogether extremely fine. Over the President's chair was inscribed "Laus Scientiæ," and groups of the Arts and Sciences figured on each side. The dinner and wines were such as to give universal satisfaction, and the whole went off with an éclat rarely found to attend so multitudinous a gastronomic session.

In the evening the saloon was cleared as if by magic, and the Mayor gave a handsome *souper*, with all sorts of post-prandial refreshments, to the dinner company, and to many other members.

MONDAY

might, after the repose of Sunday, decorously observed in the town, he considered a field-day in the Sections. In Section A, Professor Phillips further developed the magnetic phenomena, declination, dip, and intensity; and Prof. Plucker, of Bonn, a German philosopher, of European celebrity, gave an account of a series of experiments, on New Laws of Magnetic and Diamagnetic Induction. Experiments by Professor Matteuci, on Electrical Currents; by Professor Hodgkinson, on the Elasticity of Crystalline Bodies; and other subjects in physical science, were read and commented upon.

In Section B, Mr. Grove stated his conviction—confirmed by Dr. Andrews and Mr. Gassiot—that flame was a conductor of electricity. Mr. Pearsall described some curious changes in wood obtained from forests on the eastern coasts, submerged during the existence of man; and Prof. Hunt mentioned that from an excavation in Cornwall Wood, had been dug, in association with a pike-head, a wooden hammer, and spade tipped with iron; also two human skulls of the type thought to be Phœnician—probably belonging to individuals who had made the voyage thither to trade with the natives for tin. Dr. Gladstone read a paper on the Corrosion of Iron-built Ships by Sugar Cargoes, and detailed a number of experiments, made with the view to discover a remedy for this injury. He had not, however, succeeded in learning by what chemical means the corrosion would be prevented.

In Section C, Professor Johnston read a paper of practical value to agriculture on the Chemical Changes in the Composition of Rocks, and remarkable as the cause of Geological Phenomena.

In Section D, the Rev. F. Statham gave a curious exemplification of instinct in birds; and maintained that the smaller the bird was the greater the instinct, as in the wren, robin, pigeon, and crow, as compared with the goose and ostrich. Some gentlemen present added singular anecdotes of instinct in birds; and Dr. Redfern observed that instinct and intelligence should always be separated. In most cases animals possess both, but in some there is no intelligence. The intelligence is always proportioned to the size of the cerebrum proper, the gægionic masses at the base of the brain having functions altogether different, and being the organs of instinct. The curious distinction would be to consider instinct as exemplified where there were no difficulties to attain a given object; and intelligence, where a faculty was brought into play to surmount them where they occurred. The bee is pure instinct, as the insect has no brain.

In Section E, *inter alia*, Dr. Scoresby delivered a lecture in refutation of the popular theory of an Arctic Basin round the Pole free from ice. He had no doubt the region was filled with one mass of stupendous blocks of ice, yet he thought the North Pole might be reached by land; though by water utterly unapproachable.

A great discussion was got up on papers connected with Scandinavian Sagas, Legends and Early History, in which the data of northern antiquities were learnedly debated by Dr. Latham, Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Charles Beckett, and others. Much erudition was displayed, and much information exhibited; but no distinct conclusion was arrived at. The ancient geography of the Arctic regions, the influence of early Danish invasions on English localities, and the remains of their dialects in our language, furnished topics of much interest—particularly applicable in a district where the termination "by" in the names of towns—such as Whitby, Selby, Ferriby, Roxby, &c.—mark the sites of Danish occupation.

Section F was distinguished by a comprehensive view of the preparative agencies at work in Ireland to cure the evils of excessive emigration, and some of the other ills that have affected the country. In this paper, founded on a mass of statistical data, Mr. John Locke took a very encouraging view of the improved condition and prospects of Ireland. The decrease of pauperism and of crime, the diffusion of employment, and the effect of the Encumbered Estates Bill in introducing solvent proprietors and agricultural improvers, in the place of ruined absentees, were all cited in proof of the renovation of the land—the produce of the sales amounting to upwards of ten millions of money; and the writer dwelt upon the present condition of things as only a first step towards the great prosperity of the people. The whole was rose-coloured and cheering; and topics of a darker or doubtful nature were not brought within the scope of the picture. Mr. F. Bennoch, whose opinion on the subject created so warm a controversy at Belfast last year, stated his suggestions for an improved system of currency and banking. Instead of permitting the Bank of England, at its discretion, to issue notes, he would have all issues of legal tender money under the control of Parliament, and that it should be limited to an amount equal to the annual taxation. Instead of the Government issuing, as now, Exchequer bills, on which were issued Bank of England notes, he would recommend the issue of Exchequer notes, which would circulate as money, and finally be received back into the Exchequer in payment of taxes. A metallic currency could never be depended upon for the due performance of its important functions; when most needed as money, it was liable to be exported as an article of commerce, or broken up for purposes of manufacture. The essence of money was that it should expand and contract, so as to meet every emergency without any violent action. Growing prosperity meant increase of trade. Increase of trade demanded extended circulation. Every advance in wages, or in the price of commodities, required more money to pay for the same quantity of labour or material that had been before obtained. The greater the amount of industrial operations, the larger the sum of money required to pay the wages. Under our present system, this necessarily withdrew bullion from the Bank, reduced the quantity of notes issued, created financial alarm; discounts were advanced in rate; manufacturers and merchants sold their goods at a reduced price, to obtain the money needed; a diminution of production followed; and ultimately, mills were closed and hands thrown out of work: so that out of the highest possible prosperity our system of money managed to manufacture the direst adversity, and through panics, to lead to pauperism. Mr. Bennoch concluded a long and interesting paper by declaring that a metallic currency was merely barter; and that a paper currency, based on national property, was the wisest that could be adopted, inasmuch as it constituted nineteen-twentieths of our present system; but that twentieth part had the power to disturb the whole.

The Rev. Dr. Hume, on the Education of the Poor in Liverpool, pointed out the expediency of an increased supply of School accommodation in that populous place.

In Section G, Colonel Chesney read a paper on a Tubular or Double Life-boat, with which successful experiments had been made at Plymouth, and lamented the great loss of life upon our coasts in consequence of the deficiency both in construction and number of these vessels, by means of which so many brave seamen might be saved. It was stated that one on a new principle was being built on the Humber.

The improvements on machines for farming purposes were brought forward chiefly by Mr. Crosskill and Mr. Samuelson, and considered (Bell's reaping-machine among them) as introducing a new epoch in the art of husbandry, which would produce inestimable advantages to agriculture.

Mr. Fairbairn's experimental researches to determine the strength of Locomotive Boilers, and the Causes which lead to Explosion, were described by that eminent engineer; and deemed so important, that he was requested to allow them to be published *extenso*. They referred to the difference of opinion between Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. Wynn, of the Board of Trade, relative to the late explosion of the locomotive engine at Longside; and Mr. Fairbairn was finally confirmed in his opinion; as he had contended, the experiments being conclusive as to the superior strength of the flat surfaces of a locomotive fire-box as compared with the top or cylindrical part of the boilers; but other experiments, in which the "stays" were closer together, showed that a resisting force was obtained much greater than any which it could possibly be to sustain. For instance, in the case of boilers where the "stays" were arranged in areas of 16 instead of 25 square inches, he had found, on the 47th experiment that a pressure of not less than

1625 lb. on the square inch, producing a swelling in the sides of 0.34 inch, was required in order to draw the "stays" through the plate, after sustaining this enormous strain for a minute and a half.

At three o'clock the General Committee meeting took place; when, after some discussion on invitations from Glasgow, Brighton, Liverpool, Leeds, Dublin, and Gloucester, it was moved and carried that the meeting for 1854 should be at Liverpool (for the second time), and that Lord Harrowby should be the President; with Lord Wrottesley, Sir Philip Egerton, &c. &c., as Vice-Presidents. Colonel Sabine accepted the office of General Secretary, in place of Dr. Royle, resigned. The ordinary was capitally presided over by Professor Sedgwick; and Dr. Daubeny, in returning thanks for his health being drunk for his early and continued services to the Association, spoke forcibly in recommending a more enlarged system of instruction to be adopted in the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the evening, Professor R. Hunt delivered an excellent lecture on Photography to a crowded audience.

TUESDAY.

Some important communications did honour to the proceedings of the closing day. M. Claudet exhibited some beautiful examples of photographic and stereoscopic portraits, to illustrate an interesting paper on the subject; and Dr. Scoresby, in an able exposition of Oceanic Currents, showed the fallacy of expecting accurate depths to be ascertained by the deep sea soundings, so warmly taken up on the experiments of Lieutenant Maury. No line could descend perpendicularly six or seven miles, or a far shorter distance; for the sea was composed of strata of currents, like the air; and a heated upper current from the Equator was met by a cold under-current from the Polar regions, running in opposite directions with a force of from two to five miles an hour; so that the line would be warped and twisted in various directions, and to a great extent, before it could reach the bottom. As a proof of this, he instanced a whale, of infinitely more weight than could be used in any soundings, and which run out the harpoon line so as almost to destroy the boat against the ice in one direction, while, in fact, the whale rose at a distance behind them in an opposite position.

Dr. Buiet read a paper on a Submarine Current Measurer; and other papers concluded the proceedings.

In Section B, Professor Johnston treated on the Causes, Physical and Chemical, of Diversities of Soils; and Professor Hodges gave in a report on the Gases Evolved by Flax in Steeping, and on the Economy of the Flax-plant.

Section D produced nothing new worthy of speciality, and adjourned to the usual meeting of the Ray Society; nor did the proceedings in Section E, though of much general interest, offer any discussions that could be separated for report with necessary brevity.

In Section F, Mr. Nelson took an analytical view of railway accidents in this country, and on the Continent from 1840 to 1852.

Section G, however, displayed perhaps the most important economical novelty of the meeting, in a paper by Mr. George Rennie, on the Combination of Ether with Steam as a Force in Locomotive Engines. The apparatus is difficult to describe, but readers may readily understand the result. Mr. Rennie stated that he had just returned from a voyage made for the purpose of ascertaining the value of this invention. The engine consisted of a steam cylinder, the steam in which caused the usual movement of a piston; and, after having performed this work, the waste steam was conducted into another cylinder, inclosed in some pipes of which was a quantity of liquid ether. The steam caused the liquid ether to boil; and the vapour, upon being given off, was conducted into another cylinder, and caused the piston to move. The vapour then escaped by a valve into a condenser or refrigerator, where, upon being brought in contact with cold water drawn from the sea, the vapour was again condensed into liquid, and was conveyed back to the other cylinder, to be again heated into vapour and employed in the propulsion of the vessel. The reports of the commissioners appointed by the French Government to inquire into the advantages of the machine showed, in the voyage from Marseilles to Algiers, a saving of 74 per cent in the consumption of fuel. They also reported that, with the precautions adopted, no danger could result from the employment of the ether. Subsequently, Mr. Rennie made a voyage from Marseilles to Algiers in fifty-three hours, the rate of speed being an average of seven knots an hour; the consumption of fuel was only two kilogrammes per horse-power, while in ordinary steam-engines it was four kilogrammes per horse-power. The escape of ether was about half a litre, or a pint per hour, the cost of which was about 1*f*. On the return voyage, notwithstanding contrary and violent winds, the engines were found to work remarkably well; and the result of his observations was that a saving of fuel was effected to the amount of 50 per cent; but, taking the full power of the engines into account, the saving would be not less than 70 per cent; or nearly the same result as that arrived at by the French Commissioners. The vast importance of the invention was impressed on the Section by Mr. Fairbairn; and Mr. Rennie stated that, in consequence of the success of the trials, the patent rights had been purchased of the inventor for 2,500,000*f*.; and several large engines were, he believed, in course of construction upon his plan, by the French Government.

The business of the Association concluded with a notice of several interesting mechanical improvements on semaphores, steam-boilers, properties of metals in melting, &c.; an account of an improved manufacture of rivets; and a paper by Captain F. Wilson, on a New Wheelbarrow.

During the meeting Lord Lonsborough had his handsome yacht, *St. Ursula*, moored off the shore, and kept open cabin for all visitors, of whom there was no lack; and a continuous supply of what were styled luncheons, from noon to five o'clock, appeared to afford great satisfaction to the scientific in that way. On Thursday the noble Lord threw open his mansion at Grimston-park, with its magnificent armoury, and fine pictures, for the entertainment of 200 to 300 persons, for whom a splendid *déjeuner* was provided.

Besides the excursion to Grimston Park, there were others to Beverley and Flamborough Head, to the Spurn, and to Grimsby, by Brocksby Park and Thornton Abbey; but, with the exception of the first, they were little patronised. The arrangement for them, after the meeting, instead of during its session, does not seem to suit the strangers, many of whom have not the additional time to spend at their command.

WEDNESDAY.

This afternoon the Congress terminated its labours, at a meeting of the General Committee, where grants and recommendations were adopted for the ensuing year. Among these were £200 for the Kew Observatory; £25 to obtain large photographs of the Moon; £50 to continue the experiments on Earthquake Waves; £15 towards providing a large Outline of the World; and Sir J. C. Ross and Dr. Latham were added to the committee. The Association suggest the expediency of co-operating with Lieut. Maury, by encouraging our mercantile marine to make daily meteorological observations at sea; and, thanks and acknowledgments being voted in the customary manner, the majority of the guests bade farewell to the resident members, who had treated them throughout with such cordial hospitality.

ROYAL BUCKS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-first anniversary dinner of this society was held at Aylesbury on Wednesday. In the morning a ploughing match took place in a field about a mile from the town; it, however, excited little interest, and the prizes were awarded after the dinner, which took place in the evening. Mr. Lowndes, in the absence of the Duke of Buckingham, occupied the chair; Mr. Du Pré, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.s for the county, were present; and several ladies occupied a gallery when the cloth was removed. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to; and on the "County Members" being named, Mr. Du Pré first returned thanks, and "would not enter into any political discussion, because, by a rule of that society, party politics were excluded from its proceedings." Mr. Disraeli followed the same rule, so that agriculture only was the topic of the evening. Before the members' healths were proposed, the various prizes were distributed—for good behaviour, long and faithful servitude, rearing large families, &c. The most noticeable prize was of the

FIRST CLASS.—RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI'S PRIZE OF £5.

First prize of £2 10*s*. to William Lambourne, of Ratcliffe, for having had born to him in lawful wedlock eleven children, and brought up nine without parochial relief.

Second prize of £1 10*s*. to William Thorne, of Hulcott, for having had born to him in lawful wedlock seven children, and brought them all up without parochial relief.

Third prize of £1 to John Burnell, of Hardwick, for having had born to him in lawful wedlock four children, and brought them all up without parochial relief.

The healths of the chairman, treasurer, secretary, and some other complimentary notices were given, and the meeting broke up.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Thursday, when a dividend of four per cent on the half-year was declared. It was thought that the rate of discount would be increased; but no intimation to that effect was given.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Sept. 9	Inches. 29.869	65.9	51.8	57.0	— 0.5	92	S.E.	0.01
" 10	29.710	66.8	52.2	57.3	— 0.1	92	S.S.E.	0.15
" 11	29.929	73.8	42.1	56.1	— 1.1	85	S.	0.02
" 12	29.981	69.8	49.6	59.4	+ 2.4	89	S.W.	0.00
" 13	29.959	62.3	52.7	54.9	— 1.9	81	CALM	0.09
" 14	30.054	71.1	40.1	54.2	— 2.5	81	S.	0.00
" 15	29.960	62.3	51.4	55.3	— 1.2	89	W.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer during the week has varied by small quantities only: the highest was 30.12 inches on the 14th; and the lowest was 29.78 inches, on the 10th. The mean for the week was 29.922 inches, at the height of 82 feet above the sea.

The Temperature has been nearly that of its average on every day. The mean for the week was 56.3°; being 0.7° below the average of the corresponding week in 38 years.

The range of Temperature in the week was 33.7°; being the difference between the highest, on the 11th; and the lowest, on the 14th.

The daily range of Temperature was 9.6° on the 13th; and 31.7° on the 11th. The mean for the week was 18.9°.

Rain fell on five days, to the depth of three-tenths of an inch.

The Weather during the week has been dull, excepting on Sunday and Monday. A dense fog prevailed during the mornings of the 11th and the 14th; and the sky has been for the most part overcast.

Lewisham, Sept. 16, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, September 10, the births of 1669 children were registered to the metropolitan districts. Of these, 843 were boys, and 826 were girls. The average number for the corresponding week in the eight preceding years, is 1327. The number of deaths registered in London during the week was 1015. Of these, 297 are due to zymotic diseases, and are thus particularised:—To small-pox, 4 (its average is 14); to measles, 15 (its average is 23); to scarlatina, 43 (its average is 49); to hooping-cough, 24 (its average is 22); to diarrhoea, 131 (its average is 90); to typhus, 37 (its average is 48); and 7 to cholera. To tubercular diseases, 177 (their average is 173); of these, 125 are due to consumption (its average is 121). To diseases of the nerves, brain, and senses, 130 (their average is 108); of these, 23 are paralysis (its average is 18); to diseases of the brain, 13 (their average is 10); to diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 35 (their average is 28). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 94 (their average is 73); of these, 36 are due to bronchitis (its average is 22); to pneumonia, 44 (its average is 34). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 68 (which is their average). To violence, 12 (its average is 35); to drowning, 8 (its average is 3). The deaths in the week from diarrhoea, though less by 21 than were referred to that disease in the previous week, are still more by one-third than the corrected average number (99) of preceding years; and of the 7 deaths by cholera, 6 out of the 7 who died were males, and 5 were children under 15 years of age. The Registrar-General remarks that the number of deaths by cholera in corresponding weeks in the ten preceding years were 4, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 1682, 4, 17, and 5; so that the deaths do not exceed the usual number in ordinary years by certain forms of cholera. Two of the persons were, however, registered as having died of Asiatic cholera. Its presence is still confined to the poorer and more thickly populated of the metropolitan districts.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—Gibson's statue of the late Sir R. Peel has been erected in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, under the superintendence of the sculptor. The statue was sculptured at Rome. It is of the life size, in pure white marble, and stands on a pedestal of blue-veined marble. The likeness is good, and the attitude expressive, representing the late statesman in the act of addressing the Senate, and marking an emphasis by the pressure of the palm of the left hand with a scroll which he holds in the right hand.

REMOVAL OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FROM SOMERSET-HOUSE.—During the last few weeks the School of Design, with its ornamental and various artistic apparatus for teaching, has been gradually removed from Somerset House, where it had been located since its commencement in 1837; and the rooms given up to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The school is removed to Marlborough House, and will form part of the central School of Art, of the department of science and art. The several district schools already established in the metropolis: at the Mechanics' Institute, Westminster; St. Thomas Charterhouse Schools, Finsbury; and about to be established in St. Martin's parish and elsewhere, will supply the elementary instruction in art formerly given at Somerset House, whilst the higher branches will be taught at Marlborough House.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The Board of Trade has received information from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stating that the French Ambassador has communicated to him that a Universal Exhibition of the Fine Arts is to take place at Paris, in May, 1855, at the same time as the Exhibition of Industry. The French Government expresses a desire that this Exhibition may be as complete as possible, and that its organisation may be arranged in a manner to give satisfaction to every nation invited to assist in it. The artists' works will be forwarded gratuitously to Paris, and the arrangement of them will not entail any expense on the artists exhibiting. Information of further arrangements will be afforded as soon as they are made. Henry Cole and Lyon Playfair, Joint Secretaries.—Marlborough House, Sept. 9, 1853.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday next, the 21st inst., being the Feast of St. Matthew, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. George Buckle, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford; after which they will repair to the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, where four orations on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered by four of the Senior Scholars, according to annual custom: in Latin, by Henry Ludlow; in English, by John Wilberforce Doran; in Greek, by Henry Rogers Jevors; in French, by Claudius Hubert Parez. And two poems will also be recited: one, in English, on "The Last Days of Edward VI.," by Charles William Watts; and the other, in Latin hexameters, which, being the prize composition for the "Richards' Medal," has not yet been adjudged.

THE BOYS' REFUGE.—This building, in Commercial-street, Whitechapel—which mainly owes its formation to the philanthropy of Messrs. Truman and Co., likewise to the liberal contributions of Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., and branches of the Hanbury and Buxton families—has been completed. It consists of a ground-floor, is built on land bought for £1050—the cost of building being £1200—and is intended as a refuge for boys between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who are idle, houseless wanderers, and destitute of the means of instruction. It contains workshops, dormitories, and school-room.

THE ISLINGTON AMATEUR DAHLIA SHOW.—The first dahlia show of this enterprising society was held on Monday, at the Albion Tavern, Barnsbury-road, and attracted a very numerous company. The show of hot and green house plants was very good, and included some choice specimens of fuschias, cæcias, verbenas, &c. Prizes were given for the best stand of dahlias (six dissimilar blooms), and an extra prize was also presented for the best stand of twelve dissimilar flowers, which excited a good deal of competition. The following are the successful competitors for the best stand of dahlias, in sixes:—Blower, Cooper, Pilling, T. Norris, Rainbach, Howe, Fort, Clare, Laycock, Old, Eel, Green, and Ballantine. The extra prize was awarded to Mr. Legge, florist, of Edmonton.

MUSIC LICENSES.—The justices acting for the county of Middlesex to grant licenses for music, dancing, &c., under the 25th of Geo. II., have determined not to entertain any application unless at least fourteen days' previous notice to the next Michaelmas Sessions be given of the intention to apply. These sessions are appointed to be held on the 3rd of October; all notices must, therefore, be given by Monday, the 19th inst.

CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES ON THE SUNDAY.—It appears that since the year 1845, 182 petitions, bearing 51,567 signatures, have been presented to the House of Commons, praying for the closing of public-houses on the Sunday. Since the same year, 1156 petitions have been presented for the better observance of the Lord's Day, bearing 219,266 signatures. Of these petitions, 242 were presented in 1845, 246 in 1846, 492 in 1847-48, 162 in 1849, two each in 1850 and 1851, and one each in 1852 and 1853. So that it would seem that the latter has been gradually abandoned in favour of the attempt to close the public-houses on the Sunday.

DARING FREAK.—On Monday afternoon a respectably-attired young man mounted upon the lower part of the suspension chains on the western side of Hungerford-bridge, up which he deliberately walked, crossing over the roof of one of the Tuscan towers, and as deliberately passed down the chains on the other end, reaching the ground in perfect safety. The whole act was so sudden, and excited so much surprise, that neither the police nor attendants took the slightest notice of the perpetrator of this insane freak until he had got clear off the spot, when it was found that he was wholly unconnected with the workmen, and had been merely guilty of this foolish temerity for amusement.

ARTER.—On the 13th inst., at New Hillingdon, Mrs. Mary Carter, relict of the late Bartholomew Churchill Carter, Esq., of Camberwell Grove, Surrey.